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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA GA., FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 11, 1897.—TEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

EAL CREMATES HIS TWO VICTIMS

...e Clops His Wife and Her ...andmother Down with an Ax.

...URS KEROSENE ON BODIES

...se to Which the Killing Was Done Was Set on Fire.

...D MAN WAS HID UNDER BUILDING

...ors Drive Him Out and He Is ...ued by a Party Drawn to the ...pot by the Blaze—The Murderer Makes Good His Escape.

...bia, S. C., June 10.—(Special.)—A ...y of an atrocious crime reached here ...s afternoon from a remote section of ...ster county.

...o weeks ago Thomas Neal suspected ...s young wife, Matilda, of infidelity, and ...d his home, going to her grand-...ther, Mary Jenkins, who lived near by. ...e husband spied on his wife's move-...nts, and last night, seeing some one en-...r the Jenkins house, broke down the ...r with an ax.

...e first person he met was his wife, and ...buried the blade of the ax in her head, ...lling her.

...e only man in the house was the aged ...andfather, Eli Jenkins, who got out of ...e house unobserved and hid beneath it.

...ary Jenkins attempted to escape by the ...nt door, but was overtaken by Neal ...rmed with the ax.

...e then, drawing his pistol, killed a ...d that was in the room and then fired ...o or two shots in the head of the al-...dy dead grandmother, whom he accus-...d of encouraging his wife in her alleged ...rwardness.

...al then poured a quantity of kerosene ...r the two bodies, set the clothing on ...e and took a seat in the yard.

...st as old Jenkins was about to face ...e murderer's pistol rather than stay ...ide the fire a party of men came by and ...n ran out to them.

...ey arrested Neal, but he escaped and ...s not been recaptured.

KILLED TWO WITH DYNAMITE

JEALOUS TARHEEL TAKES REVENGE ON SUCCESSFUL RIVAL.

His Crime Brings Him Before Court, and He Is Now Under Sentence of Death.

Charlotte, June 10.—(Special.)—One of the most unusual cases ever tried in this state has just ended in the conviction of the defendant of murder in the first degree.

The case was tried at Lenox, N. C., and the trial lasted nearly a week.

The evidence in the case showed that Walker Moore and D. M. Bowman one night last June had gone to sleep peacefully in a sawmill shack at the Moore mill in Caldwell county. During the night there was a terrific explosion, the shack was blown to pieces and the bodies of the sleeping victims dismembered.

The evidence show that Simon Gagg had procured twenty pounds of dynamite, set it off and blown the whole affair into fragments. The motive was jealousy. A certain young widow had given Gagg the cold shoulder and favored one of the murdered men.

The murderer is sentenced to hang July 30.

FAMINE AND PLAGUE IN CHINA

Smallpox and Other Epidemics Are Quite Prevalent.

Vancouver, B. C., June 10.—Advices by the steamer Empress of Japan say:

"The fatality from famine and plague in China is appalling. The famine north and east of Czechuan is causing many deaths. A traveler who has just returned from there reports having seen numerous dead bodies lying about unattended to. In one large town half the population had perished from starvation, and the fear that followed in its wake.

"The government has sent 12,000 picules of rice by way of relief, but grain cannot be got to the sufferers beyond certain parts, owing to the roads being made impassable by swollen rivers. Along the route to smaller towns numbers of bodies are decomposing, while the sky was black with vultures.

"Smallpox and other epidemics are very prevalent in Tokio, while 200 or more cases of black plague are reported from Tahoku and Tai Wan, Formosa. There are some cases altogether."

TORPEDO BOAT BREAKS RECORD

WENT ALMOST 300 MILES IN 12 HOURS AND 36 MINUTES.

Trip Was Around Long Island and the Time Was the Fastest Ever Heard of.

New York, June 10.—The United States torpedo boat Porter on Sunday made the marvelous record of a mile in less than two minutes with scarcely an effort.

Today she made the circuit of Long Island in faster time than it has ever been made before and successfully passed the most severe test that has ever been given a boat in her class. Ample preparations had been made for today's trial, but the weather conditions were by no means of the best.

The Porter lay at anchor in the East river and at 6 a. m. the board of inspection came abroad. The torpedo boat at once left her anchorage and made the complete tour round Long Island, going down through the sound and returning outside.

The vessel was put under all conditions of boiler power and run at various speeds, but was not let out at any time, the highest speed for any one hour being 27 knots.

There was quite a breeze blowing as the little black flyer passed up through the sound, but the water was calm and fast time was made up to Montauk Point. Then a strong easterly swell with a sharp northwest wind blowing was encountered and the run from the point to Sandy Hook was a stiff one.

The Porter cut through the white caps like a knife and despite her high speed scarcely any water was taken on deck.

The inspecting board was landed at 6:45 p. m., exactly twelve hours and thirty-six minutes from the time it started, having made the circuit of the island, a distance of nearly 300 miles, in time never approximated before.

No mishap occurred except the breaking of a small feed pipe, necessitating the use of salt water for a time in one boiler.

The board will tomorrow try torpedoes and test the vessel's manouvering qualities.

ACCIDENTALLY ATE POISON

METAL POMADE FELL INTO FOOD OF PITTS AND MATTHEWS.

Both Men Taken to the Hospital Suffering Terribly—Matthews Will Die—Pitts May Get Well.

Savannah, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—While Jesse W. Pitts, a driver at the police barracks, and a man named Matthews, from Harrison, N. J., were cleaning brasses at the police barracks today some of the metal pomade they were using found its way into their food and they ate it.

Within a few minutes both were taken to the hospital suffering terribly from griping pains.

The physicians stated that Matthews would die, but there is some hope for Pitts's recovery.

WORKED FIELD WITH NEGROES

WHITE GIRLS AT MUSCOGEE POOR HOUSE FORCED TO DO THIS.

Grand Jury Recommends That This Be Changed—Warns Columbus Police.

Columbus, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—The Muscogee grand jury adjourned today after returning the usual presentments. The grand jury recommends that the county educational expense be cut down, saying that School Commissioner Johnson enjoys too large a salary.

Attention is called to the fact that at the county poorhouse the whites and blacks co-mingle and on one occasion little white girls were placed to work in the fields side by side with negroes. It recommends a division of the races at the poorhouse.

The grand jury also calls the attention of the sheriff and police officers to the fact that the Sunday law is being violated in Columbus. It quotes from the city charter, showing that all policemen who fail to report violations of state laws in the city are liable to be fined for misdemeanor.

OLD COUPLE DIED TOGETHER

Adam Painter and His Wife Buried in the Same Grave.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 10.—(Special.)—Adam Painter and wife, two very old people who resided near Gladstone, Tenn., died yesterday within two hours of each other.

They were born in 1814, and were both taken sick last Saturday.

They were buried in the same grave at Liberty.

HELPLESS AND DEMENTED.

Officers Have Man Thought To Be C. C. Walmsley, Train Dispatcher.

Chicago, Ill., June 10.—A man supposed to be C. C. Walmsley, chief train dispatcher of the Texas and New Orleans railway, is in charge of the police, who found him at Fifty-seventh street and Lake avenue, helpless and apparently demented.

At the station papers were found in his pockets indicating that he is C. C. Walmsley, of New Orleans, on his way to visit his brother of the firm of Hayden & Walmsley, attorneys, of Eau Claire, Wis.

Among the papers was a document granting C. C. Walmsley, chief train dispatcher of the Texas and New Orleans railway, indefinite leave of absence from May 16th, on account of his health, and signed by W. B. Mulvey, general superintendent.

FELL FROM A HIGH SCAFFOLD

Robert Fifer Fractured His Skull and Sustained Serious Injuries.

Decatur, Ala., June 10.—(Special.)—While employed in repairing the veranda of C. L. Henkle's house in New Decatur today, Robert Fifer fell from his scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet.

His skull was fractured, wrist dislocated and all his front teeth broken out. He fell face downward. He was attended by Dr. Sullivan, who pronounced his injuries serious. Fifer is a very large man, weighing about 225 pounds.

BRIGHT BAYONETS SURROUND THE JAIL

Governor Johnston Will Protect Two Negro Prisoners.

MILITARY IS ORDERED OUT

People of Huntsville Declare There Must Be No Lynching.

TWO COMPANIES ARE ON DUTY

Mob from Decatur Captures a Train and Starts from Jail, but are Cut Out.

Huntsville, Ala., June 10.—(Special.)—The chamber of commerce and county officials, together with the local ministry, held meetings tonight and passed resolutions deploring the horrible crime committed by the Moore and Nevill negroes at Decatur, condemning lynch law and commending the sheriff for protecting the two negroes from summary punishment.

Notwithstanding the feeling to allow the law to take its course, as was shown by the meetings, there is an air of suppressed excitement here and tonight all kinds of wild rumors regarding a mob being on the way from Decatur to this city with the determination of lynching Thompson and Nevill are eagerly heard.

The Montesano Light Guards, under the command of Captain Fletcher, were ordered to report at the jail this afternoon. Sentries have been placed at all avenues leading to the jail and no one is allowed to pass inside the lines.

Nothing authentic concerning the movement of the Decatur mob can be ascertained. It is known, however, that the men composing it are intelligent and belong to the best class of citizenship.

The Madison county jail, in which the negroes are confined, is almost impregnable except on the immediate front.

It is guarded by a twelve-foot fence, which can be broken by nothing less than a battering ram.

A dozen brave men could hold the jail against a regiment.

The Birmingham Rifles have been ordered here to re-enforce the local militia. They are now en route on a special train.

EXCITEMENT HIGH IN DECATUR

Crowd Leaves for Huntsville—Freight Train Is Cut Off.

Decatur, Ala., June 10.—(Special.)—Excitement has not yet subsided over the assault of little Nellie Lawton by the two negroes, Lewis Moore and Walter Nevill, day before yesterday.

The sheriff displayed excellent judgment in removing the prisoners yesterday after the trial, which resulted in their being bound over without bail.

Under custody of Deputy Sheriff Turley and Constable Cross the negroes were quietly concealed in the bathroom of the barber shop connected with the Hotel Bismark and when the eastbound train arrived they made a dash and left before the crowd that had gathered could interfere.

At 11:55 o'clock last night a mob of 100 determined men boarded an eastbound freight train that passed through on its way to Huntsville, where the negroes are in jail.

At Greenbrier, ten miles from Decatur, the entire train and crew were laid out without running orders. The prospective lynching party was postponed and the disgusted citizens footed it back to Decatur. They arrived early this morning very sore and were not disposed to talk after their night's experience.

Later in the day reliable news was received here that a negro woman had been arrested in Nashville answering the description of the one implicated in the assault.

It has just flashed over the wires that Governor Johnston has the Birmingham militia under arms and that the sheriff of Limestone county has the jail at Huntsville surrounded and strongly guarded by both civil and military forces.

WILL PROTECT THE PRISONERS

Governor Johnston Has Ordered Out Troops at Huntsville.

Montgomery, Ala., June 10.—Governor Johnston received a telegram this morning from Sheriff Fulham, of Huntsville, that a mob of two hundred had captured a freight train at Decatur and started to Huntsville to lynch two Decatur negroes, Lewis Moore and Claude Nevill, charged with assaulting Nellie Lawton, a white girl, aged thirteen, and sent to Huntsville for safe keeping.

The train was side tracked at Greenbrier.

Governor Johnston ordered the Huntsville company to report to Sheriff Fulham under arms to protect the jail from any mob. Two thousand rounds of ammunition were ordered from Birmingham on the noon train, and the governor telegraphed the colonel of the Second regiment to hold one of the Birmingham companies in readiness to go to Huntsville at a moment's notice.

Governor Johnston wired Sheriff Fulham to protect the prisoners at all hazards and that he would give him all the troops necessary.

The governor tonight wired Company K, at Birmingham, to proceed at once to Huntsville to join the companies there in protecting the negroes from mob violence. The Birmingham Rifles, sixty strong with 2,000 cartridges, started for Huntsville at 9 o'clock tonight on a special train. Governor Johnston today wired Sheriff Fulham, at Huntsville, as follows:

"I will send you all the troops necessary to protect the prisoners. There must be no violation of law. Our courts will punish all offenders. You must not permit the prisoners to be taken from your custody.

"JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON.
"Governor."

Sheriff Ryan, of Decatur, went to Nashville today to arrest the negro woman who was in the conspiracy. He will carry her to Huntsville.

TROOPS MOVING TO HUNTSVILLE

Negro Woman Reaches Decatur After Military Passes Through.

Decatur, Ala., June 11, 1:30 a. m.—(Special.)—Companies C and K, Second regiment Alabama militia, left here on an east-bound train at 12:25 a. m., which will pull them to Huntsville.

The two companies comprise the Jefferson Volunteers and Birmingham Rifles, Lieutenant Ledbetter commanding the Rifles, twenty-seven men, and Lieutenant Scholar commanding the Volunteers, thirty-one men.

It is authoritatively stated that the negro woman in the case will come in on the 1:55 south-bound train. Several hundred men are congregated around the depot and on the streets.

The utmost quiet and sobriety prevails.

ALABAMA GIRL TURNS THIEF

ASSISTED BY A NEGRO BOY, SHE CARRIES GOODS FROM STORES.

Matter Is Compromised by the Return of the Goods and the Payment of Money.

Decatur, Ala., June 10.—(Special.)—About 5 o'clock this afternoon officers went to the house of Miss Gradie Beekman with a Search warrant for certain goods stolen from the stores of W. R. Spight, R. B. White and A. F. Harris.

The officers were seen by the young lady's father, who is a prominent business man, and the matter was compromised by turning over the goods and the payment of $50 cash.

Late in the afternoon Miss Beekman drove over to New Decatur in a cart accompanied by a young negro boy named Bunford. She visited various places and while she was pretending to examine goods the young negro extracted three bolts of silk lace, four boxes of fans, several bolts of domestics and fancy dry goods and four or five chickens, concealing them under the seat of the cart.

So closely were they packed in that one of the chickens was smothered when found.

As soon as the theft was discovered pursuit was started. Three boys ran the negro a mile, overtook and captured him, but so fiercely did he resist that they let him go, after one of them had been severely injured. The young woman is fully grown, quite pretty and until now has stood high in the community.

An attempt is being made to keep the matter out of court.

CASE AGAINST LANE ENDS

CHARGED WITH BLACKMAILING EX-GOVERNOR OATES.

Court Sustained Demurrer and Lane Was Placed Under Bond To Appear Before the Grand Jury.

Huntsville, Ala., June 10.—(Special.)—The case of Charles P. Lane, editor of The Evening Tribune, charged with blackmailing ex-Governor William C. Oates, came up in the circuit court today and practically ended by the indictment being quashed.

Governor Oates was present. The counsel for the defendant moved that the indictment be quashed and the court overruled the motion. The defendant then submitted a demurrer, claiming that the crime described in the indictment was libel rather than blackmail.

The demurrer was sustained, and Governor Oates suggested that the case be nolle prossed. The defendant objected, and insisted that a verdict of not guilty be entered. This was refused, and Lane was placed under bond to appear before the next grand jury.

The case has been in court for six months and has excited a great deal of comment in the press.

THEY ARE STILL INVESTIGATING

Coroner's Jury at Urbana Still Taking Evidence.

Urbana, O., June 10.—The coroner's inquest on the killing of Harry Bell and Upton Baker during the riot last Friday continues.

The members of the Ohio national guard who were inside the jail are being examined. Eleven members of the Urbana company returned from Springfield today. All those who had escaped the fury of the community are now back.

The members of the local militia have not yet been relieved from duty, but their pay for the call will be stopped in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETS.

Chancellor Boggs's Annual Report Is Submitted to Body.

Athens, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—The board of trustees of the university met this afternoon at 1 o'clock. There were present President N. J. Hammond, Secretary A. L. Hull, P. W. Meldrim, of Savannah; W. H. Felton, of Cartersville; D. B. Hamilton, of Rome; H. T. Lewis, of Greenesboro; H. D. McDaniel, of Monroe; N. L. Hutchins, of Lawrenceville; Henry Persons, of Talbotton; R. L. Gamble, of Louisville; N. E. Harris, of Macon; John Screven, of Savannah, and Howell Cobb, of Athens.

The first business brought before the board was the annual report of Chancellor Boggs, which was referred to the proper committees. The regular business of the board will be taken up tomorrow morning.

SPANISH CONSUL WILL REPORT

Washington, June 10.—Mr. Calhoun left the city tonight for his home in Danville, Ill. He expects to return probably next week, or as soon as the president desires to consult him further regarding affairs in Cuba. During the day he called at the state department and had another long conference with Assistant Secretary Day.

Dr. Congosta, the Spanish consul at Philadelphia, who, with Consul General Lee, formed the commission to inquire into the facts connected with the death of Dr. Ruiz, is expected in Washington tomorrow. He will bring with him probably two reports—one the joint report signed by himself and General Lee and the other an individual report such as General Lee submitted to the state department through Mr. Fishback, though not by any means reaching the same conclusions.

CRUISER CARRIES SEALED ORDERS

Flagship New York Leaves Boston Port Suddenly.

MAY BE BOUND FOR CUBA

Rear Admiral Sicard Will Not Know Destination Until Well Out.

CAN MAKE A LONG VOYAGE

Impression Prevails That She Will Point for Havana as Soon as Orders Are Read.

Boston, June 10.—The United States cruiser New York, flagship of the north Atlantic squadron, with Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard on board, steamed out of the harbor at 5 o'clock this afternoon, not a soul on board knowing to what port she is, bound. When the big white cruiser is well outside of the Boston light with her pilot over the side, the sealed orders from Washington will be opened and her destination ascertained.

It is generally believed that her twin screws will not stop until she is somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of Cuba.

Rear Admiral Sicard must have had some inkling of an important cruise, as for the past few days the entire crew of the New York has been hard at work getting the ship ready for sea, while her coal bunkers have been filled to overflowing.

Early this morning something more than the usual activity was noticed on board, and soon the excitement extended to the navy yard.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the guns of the cruiser boomed a parting salute to Commodore Howizson, of the navy yard. The anchor was weighed and the cruiser swung round in the stream and started out to sea, although a furious gale was blowing.

The navy department officials were singularly reserved about the movements of the New York and showed a reluctance to answer any questions.

The chief of the navigation bureau, who usually is always ready to tell where a ship is bound, refused to say one word as to the destination of the New York.

PRESIDENT ON HIS WAY SOUTH

Extensive Arrangements for Reception at Nashville.

Lexington, Ky., June 10.—As the presidential train proceeded further west the crowds increased in size and the enthusiasm was more in evidence. At Huntington, which was reached at 6:20 p. m., there were a couple of thousand people present and Grand Army of the Republic post No. 12, headed by its commander, Colonel G. A. Flooding, was well to the front. At Ashland the most enthusiastic and the largest assemblage of the trip had gathered and crowded the depot and grounds, overflowing the car and shed roofs and even standing on switch engines. The crowd would not be satisfied with bows or even handshakes, so Mr. McKinley made a short talk.

At Mount Sterling the cheers were especially hearty. There were calls for Secretary Sherman, but the train drew out before he could respond.

Nashville, Tenn., June 10.—Extensive preparations have been made to receive the presidential party tomorrow.

The city is handsomely decorated and an elaborate programme has been prepared.

When the president and party leave the Maxwell house to join the procession a detachment of ex-confederates, mounted, under command of Captain Hager, will be the guard of honor.

CYCLONE STRIKES IN IOWA

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE ON THE STATE LINE.

Rich Farming Section Suffers from a Western Twister—Special Trains Sent to the Scene.

Oelwein, Ia., June 10.—Reports up to 1 a. m. confirm the reports of extensive damage and loss of life along the Iowa-Minnesota state line.

At Lyle one person was instantly killed and twenty people injured, eight of whom may die. Many buildings were totally destroyed and a heavier loss of life would have resulted had not the storm suddenly veered to the south.

Reports from outside the city are to the effect that six persons were killed and ten badly injured. Several persons are reported missing from their houses and a number of additions to the death list are expected. The work of rescue is being rapidly pushed.



TAYLOR DELK.
The Prisoner as He Sat in the Zebulon Courtroom Yesterday. He was Sentenced to Hang July 30th.

Special trains with medical assistance were sent to the scene from all nearby points. Lyle is on a branch line of the Chicago Great Western just across the Iowa line. Telegraph wires are prostrated and definite details are extremely meager.

Couriers from the rich farming country to the south of Lyle report great damage along the path of the twister, which was in places half a mile wide. Cattle and grain were swept away by the hundred and a heavy loss of human life is feared.

M'KINLEY AND SHERMAN TALK

SHERMAN PRAISES CONSUL GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

President Intimated That He Would Be Asked To Remain in Cuba Until After Summer.

Richmond, Va., June 10.—(Special.)—A dispatch received here from Hot Springs, where President McKinley and his party stopped en route to Nashville, give some highly interesting interviews with Secretary Sherman and President McKinley. The dispatch continues:

"I had a long talk with Secretary of State Sherman. He was naturally reticent, but he spoke in high praise of General Fitzhugh Lee; said he was a man of great grit. The secretary said that General Lee was ready to come home at any time, but intimated that he would be requested not to give up the consul generalship in the near future. It seems to be pretty well understood that ex-Congressman Frank Aldrich, of Chicago, has been promised General Lee's place, but that the president did not encourage that gentleman to think the appointment would be made this summer. Aldrich is a close partisan of Reed and desires to succeed Lee."

This special was sent by a gentleman who is in a position to be thoroughly well informed and could not afford to make any mistakes about this matter.

Congressman Adamson.

Washington, June 10.—(Special.)—Congressman Adamson has made the following fourth district appointments: William A. Mitchell, of Columbus, cadet to West Point; Howard Parks, of LaGrange, alternate.

TAYLOR DELK HANGS JULY 30

He Is Again Convicted of Murder in Pike.

THIRD TRIAL ENDED LAST NIGHT

The Old Man Protested His Innocence To No Avail.

JUDGE FIXES JULY 30 FOR HANGING

His Attorneys Give Notice of a Motion for New Trial, Which Will Be Heard June 25th—Hope of Success Is Not Very Strong.

For the third time, Taylor Delk has been sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Sheriff Guinn, of Pike county.

For the third time he has been convicted by a jury of Pike county citizens of that crime.

The last verdict in the case was brought in by the jury at 9 o'clock last night, and Judge Beck, sitting in court at Zebulon, sentenced Delk to be hanged on July 30th.

The third trial of Delk began at Zebulon several days ago and was concluded last night after 7 o'clock. The jury remained out little more than an hour in deliberating on the case when a verdict to the effect that Delk is guilty, as charged with the murder of the sheriff, was reached.

The jury did not even recommend the old man to the mercy of the court, as was confidently expected by the defense.

The third trial was a repetition of the two former ones and the evidence was practically the same. The witnesses who testified in the former cases were again put on the stand and they retold the familiar story about the attempt of Sheriff Guinn and his posse to arrest the Delks and the killing of the officers in cold blood. They swore that old man Delk was in the Delk house and a participant in the crime with his son and Tom Langford.

Delk set up the plea that he was not in the house at the time the sheriff was shot down in the yard by some one in the house, but he has not been able to establish his assertion of an alibi. Three juries have refused to believe his story and despite his gray locks and withering form and plea for mercy he has again been held responsible for the crime of murder and his life has been demanded, that justice may be upheld and a dastardly crime avenged.

Delk's attorneys took exception to the verdict, and they gave notice that an application for a new trial will be made. The plea will be heard by Judge Beck on June 25th.

Delk was represented in the last trial by Mr. Charles J. Haden and Attorney Travis, of Atlanta, both of whom made an earnest plea for the defendant. His case was well looked after by the attorneys and they made every effort to show that the old gray-headed man had nothing to do with the killing of the sheriff, but the evidence was against the prisoner to a convincing degree.

The state was represented by Colonel J. F. Redding, Judge DuPree and Solicitor Bloodworth.

Advices from Zebulon state that the people of Pike are satisfied with the verdict and that they are firmly convinced of its correctness. Delk was given a fair trial and adjudged guilty after full opportunity to establish his innocence, say the people of his section.

MOB AFTER MAN AT PERRY.

Governor Is Telegraphed To for Troops To Be Sent.

Governor Atkinson received a telegram yesterday from Perry, Ga., asking that protection be sent for E. Collins, colored. The telegram stated that an attempt was on foot to mob the man and seemed to be very urgent.

Private Secretary Callaway telegraphed back to have a sheriff's posse formed and give the man the proper protection. Nothing further was heard from there during the day.

Excitement Not Intense.

Perry, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—Emanuel Collins, colored, crazy or drunk, shot at F. F. Edwards, who was assisting the marshal to arrest him. Collins was arrested later in Macon. The telegram to Governor Atkinson was unwarranted. Nothing like a riot has occurred.

LATHAM AT ST. ELIAS' BASE.

His Party of Mountain Climbers Will Scale the Peak at Once.

E. C. Latham, of Atlanta, and the party of mountain climbers who will scale Mt. St. Elias and plant the American flag on the tallest peak of that eminence, have arrived at the base of the mountain and will soon begin the ascent.

The following dispatch from Port Townsend, Wash., tells of the arrival and intentions of the climbers:

Arrival at the Mountain.

Port Townsend, Wash., June 10.—Henry C. Bryant has arrived at Yuskutat, at the base of Mt. St. Elias, with a party of five, who will scale the mountain. Bryant is a Philadelphian and headed a party of explorers in Labrador in 1891. He was also a member of the Peary relief expedition in 1894. Bryant is accompanied by S. J. Entrikin and E. C. Latham of Atlanta, who is a member of the United States coast and geodotic corps. It is his intention to plant the American flag on the summit ahead of the Italian, Prince Luigi, who has gone north to carry the Italian flag up the mountain.

SENATE WILL NOT AID THE FARMERS

No Export Bounty for the Men Who Bear the Tariff Burden.

CANNON AMENDMENT CAPSIZED

Tillman Took Both Republicans and Democrats to Task.

SUGAR SCHEDULE GETS A SHAKING UP

Senators Jones and Vest Point Out Some of the Most Potent Defects of It.

Washington, June 10.—(Special.)—The republican extreme protectionists went on record today against giving to the producers of agricultural staples, the farmers and planters, the same relative protection that they are giving, and going to give, the trusts.

When the vote came on the Cannon amendment the men who have been giving duties up in the hundreds per cent to the trusts refused to indorse the export bounty project, which is a lesser protection to the producers. No advocate of extreme protection duties can successfully combat the propositions laid down by the senator from Utah in his amendment and emphasized so forcibly by Senator Tillman in his speech today.

The rest of the day was devoted to sugar. We were given technical analysis of the new sugar schedule, which shows that it is even more favorable to the great refining trusts than any schedule heretofore made, not excepting the Aldrich schedule, which was abandoned. No wonder sugar stocks have jumped up since it was made. The sugar schedule was not finally disposed of, but goes over until tomorrow.

OHL.

Routine of the Senate.

Washington, June 10.—The senate began work at 11 a. m. today and the tariff bill was taken up as soon as the routine business was out of the way.

Mr. Tillman took the floor on the pending amendment of Mr. Cannon, of Utah, providing an export bounty of agricultural products. He said he desired the attention of his associates and as the attendance was meager, he noted the absence of a quorum. The call disclosed fifty-four senators present, nine more than a quorum, and Mr. Tillman proceeded.

He said the tariff debate had disclosed a nebulous condition in the minds of senators. The republican senators sat quietly, apparently controlled by the caucus, refusing to discuss the iniquities of the bill and unanimously voting for the exaction in behalf of trusts and monopolies.

"On the other hand," proceeded Mr. Tillman, "the democrats are in a period of transition. They don't know where they are at. The older, more experienced, proclaim their allegiance to the old time-honored democrats. We had an impassioned speech yesterday by Mr. Mills in behalf of the Walker tariff principles, brought forward at this late day as democratic doctrine. Secession, nullification and other issues which have passed out of the minds of men might as well be brought here. The tariff is merely a question of policy, as to how the government will raise its revenue. I say without hesitation it is to the best interest of the American people that the articles consumed by our people should be produced by our people. If that is republican doctrine, well and good. If that is not democratic doctrine it ought to be."

Mr. Tillman went on to show that diversified industries gave diversified means of labor. As to the farmers, the need was not for more farmers, but for a tariff which no longer would rob the farmers we have. The farmer, his skinny, bony hand outstretched, asking this export bounty to overcome the robbery of the present system, and yet senators sat in stony silence expecting this idiotic farmer, with the mortgages gnawing on his home, not to know that they refuse to give him relief. Mr. Tillman vehemently pledged his word to his colleagues that they would not deceive the farmers, and 9,000,000 followers of the plow "will settle with you at the ballot box."

Analyzed Agricultural Interests.

Referring to any bill not giving adequate relief to farmers, Mr. Tillman exclaimed: "I am prepared to throw some rocks that will stagger some of you men."

The senator analyzed the extent of agricultural interests throughout the country, including the south, "the Ishmaelite section, that has had no rights since the war."

As Mr. Tillman spoke the galleries were filled, in anticipation of a lively time. While speaking with his usual vehemence of voice and gesture, the senator adopted an argumentative style to show that the farmers were receiving the burdens, without the benefits of the tariff. When he referred at one point to the Chicago platform declaration on the tariff, it brought Mr. Vest to his feet in explanation. He voted in the Chicago convention amid a great uproar and confusion, said Mr. Vest, for the long and in part nebulous platform. He never knew until it had come out here, that the word "only" had been left out of the declaration for a "tariff for revenue."

"If I had known it," proceeded Mr. Vest, "I would have risen in my place and moved to insert it, for it is the creed of the democratic party, and I believe a majority of the convention did not know of the omission, as all our nation was concentrated on the money issue."

Tillman Tackles Democracy.

Proceeding, Mr. Tillman turned to his democratic associates and said they now had a chance, with the votes of a few republican senators "not lost to all sense of shame and decency," to give some measure of relief to the farmers. They would receive little or no benefit, from the duty on cotton and cereals. They asked for bread and were given a stone. They asked for relief and democratic senators set up a mummy and labeled it a "tariff for revenue only."

"Great God, such democracy!" exclaimed Mr. Tillman, with dramatic emphasis. Democratic senators had spoken of a "new evangel," he said, and had twitted him and others of leading the democratic party into the republican camp. These senators, instead of offering the cardinal democratic principles of equality, gave the sodom apple of "tariff for revenue only" to their constituents.

"You are holding the telescope with the big end to your eye," declared Mr. Tillman, addressing his associates, "and at the little end you see the legend, 'tariff for revenue only' instead of that great doctrine of democracy, equal rights for all, special privileges for none."

In conclusion, the senator said he believed in securing for the south as many benefits as possible. He arraigned republican senators for the inequalities of their legislation and for "keeping Cuba under the heel of Weyler."

They claimed, he said, to be followers of Lincoln, "but you are unworthy to tie the shoe latches of that great man." The democratic senators claimed to be followers of Jefferson, while they were abandoning Jefferson's cardinal principles of equal rights to the people. After the amendment had been further debated by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska; Mr. Perkins, of Colorado, and Mr. Cannon a vote was taken on it.

The affirmative was given by Messrs. Allen, Butler, Stewart, Harris of Kansas, Heitfeld, populists; Cannon, Mantle, Pettigrew, silver republicans; Rosch and Tillman, democrats.

Mr. Tillman announced that his colleague, Mr. McLaurin, would have voted for the amendment.

Sugar Schedule Comes Up.

This closed the consideration of the cereal paragraphs of the agricultural schedule and Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, asked the further consideration of the agricultural schedule be postponed and the senate go back to the sugar schedule. There was no opposition and the senate then took up the consideration of the sugar schedule.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, made the first speech on the schedule. He had before him small bottles showing the various grades of sugar, raw and refined, and with these illustrated his arguments as he proceeded. Mr. Jones also read a statement from an expert accountant showing profits of 39 per cent by one of the sugar companies of the Pacific coast, which vigorously supported the abrogation of Hawaiian reciprocity. It disclosed the comfortable condition of a concern which came here and pleaded the baby act, he said.

Mr. Jones was followed by Mr. Vest, who criticised the general features of the sugar schedule. He spoke of the effect the senate's action would have on the speculators in Wall street and said he had heard it predicted from those who ought to know that if this schedule stands sugar will go up to 150 a share.

Mr. Vest described the new sugar schedule as "ingenious and artistic." The speculators understood it. He had ascertained and was prepared to prove mathematically that the protection given the trust on sugars testing 96 degrees in the present law was .34 cents a pound; in the Dingley schedule .59, in the original senate bill .62 and in the new schedule agreed on by the republican senate caucus .67.

In conclusion Mr. Vest declared that the schedule deluded the published interests of this "gigantic monopoly."

Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to strike out the differential on refined sugar. Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment to be offered at the proper time, levying a tax of 1 cent a pound on all sugar refined in this country, excepting, however, sugars that are refined by concerns not in the sugar trust.

Mr. Caffery followed. He discussed sugar production in both Germany and his own state and said he did not believe 100 per cent or 80 per cent duty was necessary to keep the Louisiana sugar industry afloat.

At 5 o'clock the senate held a short executive session and then adjourned.

FIRST OF ORIGINAL PACKAGES

SOUTH CAROLINA DISPENSARY NOW HAS OPPOSITION.

Pinkussohn Keeps Dozen Clerks Busy Handing Out Half Pint Bottles.

Charleston, S. C., June 10.—(Special.)—J. S. Pinkussohn, agent, today opened the first original package establishment for the sale of liquor in opposition to the South Carolina dispensary, as allowed under the Simonton decision.

All the stuff was in unbroken cases, and sold as such, and when the doors were thrown open a large crowd of thirsty people rushed in, and the clerks were kept busy supplying them.

Pinkussohn is expecting no trouble from the state administration. His store is in the heart of the city, and more than a thousand cases were received today. Another shipment is now en route, and the packages in size are from half a pint to five gallons. Half a dozen clerks are employed, and the establishment will do a big business.

The dispensaries are deserted. Dispensers report that sales have been next to nothing today. The city is rejoicing tonight at the change.

LIGHTNING PLAYS QUEER TRICK

Strikes a House on All Four Sides at the Same Time.

Columbia, S. C., June 10.—(Special.)—Lightning got in some very freaky work in the house of J. T. Deaton, at Fort Mill, Chester county.

It attacked all sides of the building simultaneously, loosening the roof on the northeast corner, dislocating and shattering plastering and timbers on the west side; doing the same on the southwest corner, and tearing off most of the weather boarding from the south side, hurling the boards from thirty to ninety feet.

In no place was the building fired, although built of pine. Four children were asleep in one of the rooms through which the bolt passed, but they were not aroused. The most singular trick was the extinguishing of an oil lamp, which was burning on a table in the hall, and around which Mr. and Mrs. Deaton and a young lady guest were sitting reading.

Mr. Deaton says the only sensation he had was as if a handful of coarse sand had been thrown on his head.

THINK OF THE DIFFERENCE

between the nature of the cotton-plant and the habits of a hog, and you have the difference between Cottolene and lard. Cottolene is all that's pure and wholesome; lard has few redeeming features.

COTTOLENE

makes your food light, crisp, digestible. Rightly used, it greatly improves the food and the health of those who eat it.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound tins, with our trade mark —"Cottolene," and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Montreal.

BUTLER TALKS OF HON. TOM WATSON

He Is Not Worried About the Coming Conference at Nashville.

SAYS TO CONFER IS VERY EASY

Senator Butler Avoids the Subject of Committee Reorganization.

DECLARES HE IS A PARTY MAN THROUGHOUT

Some of the Populists Who Stayed Away from the Polls Are Sore, He Asserts.

Washington, June 10.—(Special.)—Senator Marion Butler is smilingly indifferent to the attacks which Tom Watson and his followers are hurling at him.

The chairman of the populist national committee has no intention of attending the conference at Nashville and the threats of committee reorganization which find expression in Tom's paper and others which take their cue from the organ of the ex-candidate for the vice presidency are evidently causing no material loss of sleep to the man at whom they are aimed.

"Conference? Oh yes; any number of gentlemen have the right to get together and confer at any time. They undoubtedly have the right to express their views on party management and to communicate those views to the recognized party authorities. It is for the party authorities to consider and act upon them later—that is, of course, if they are of a nature worthy of consideration. We will wait and see what that Nashville conference does."

That is the North Carolina senator's attitude toward the proposed conference as he gave it to me in the marble room of the senate today.

"I do not care to be interviewed about the proposition to reorganize the national committee," he continued. "I have seen from the newspapers that there has been some such talk and I am waiting to see how that can be done. The national committee decided against a convention of the party for the reason that such a convention at this time was against the best judgment of the members of the committee. There are 145 members of the committee. Mr. Watson's friends were not satisfied that the poll I made was correct, so they took a poll and found twenty-eight members who favored their plan. It is true I did not find quite that many; but even at their count, twenty-eight is a pretty small minority of a committee of nearly 150."

"I am a believer in party organization," Senator Butler went on to say. "When I leave a party, I do it openly and give my reasons for it. As long as I am a member of a party, however, I believe in supporting the organization and in doing everything in order. Some people are so constituted that they can subscribe to no organization which they do not dominate. The conference at Nashville is, as I have said, perfectly proper because any men have a right to get together at any time and confer. But it will in no sense be a convention of the party. To contend that it can is foolish."

"Will any men from your state attend?"

"If they do, they will be men who supported McKinley and Pritchard."

"What are your advices as to the attendance from other states?"

"I have no direct information. I have no doubt a good many people from different parts of the south will take advantage of the favorable rates to attend the Nashville exposition, and I suppose the managers of the conference will be able to send out to the newspapers reports indicating the presence of large numbers at the meetings that may be held."

Then, as if to give his idea of the feelings which inspire Watson, though at no time mentioning the name of the doughty Georgian, Senator Butler remarked:

"You see, after the defeat of last year a good many people were dissatisfied with the results—indeed, we were all dissatisfied, but some were particularly so because they did not succeed in carrying the populists bodily into the republican camp. We were all sorry at our inability to get Mr. Sewall to withdraw from the ticket, but failing in this, was not sufficient to make us follow the advice to vote for McKinley or cast half a vote for him by staying away from the polls. Some people are still sore because we did not follow their advice in that respect."

Beyond that, Senator Butler would express no opinion of the Nashville conference which Tom Watson and John Cunningham seem to be trying to convert into a national convention. Other populists in congress seem inclined to treat the affair about as Butler does. That is, as a conference whose results cannot cut much figure one way or another.

All of them seem disinclined to get into a controversy with Watson. As one member of the party expressed it: "There is nothing so galls the heart of the Georgian as to pay no attention to his tirades. He is only unhappy when no attention is paid to him."

It may be that, and it is just possible, that this silence is due to the knowledge that Tom "slings" a nasty quill. Some people are wise in keeping away from a buzz saw when they see it in operation.

OHL.

AMERICAN SITUATION ANALYZED

London Paper Says There Is Nothing Hopeful in It.

London, June 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a long editorial on the business and political outlook in America, in which it says that no one but the most optimistic American can see anything satisfactory or hopeful in either.

Continuing, The Gazette criticises President McKinley, who, it says, "instead of playing the part of president, has been satisfied with the role of a party man. President McKinley's efforts for international bimetallism are futile. If he is not aware of this, he shows a depth of ignorance to which presidents of the United States seldom descend."

ROBINSON WOUNDS SHARPE.

One Man Shoots Another for Talking to His Wife.

Thomasville, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—Waters Robinson shot George Sharp last night, one ball entering between the shoulder blades and one going through the fleshy part of the thigh. He is in a precarious condition.

Robinson made his escape.

Robinson went home last night and found Sharp talking to his wife on the piazza and opened fire.

LORD BERESFORD HAS NO CONTRACT

Fitzgerald Council Recalls Franchise Granted Lascelles.

WILL SUE HIS BONDSMEN

People Were Not Pleased with the Slow Work Being Done.

EX-CONVICT SOLD THE PRIVILEGE

Resolutions Recite the Conditions of the Grant and Show Why It Is Canceled.

Fitzgerald, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—At a special meeting of the city council this afternoon the franchise granted Sidney Lascelles for the construction of a waterworks and electric light plant was revoked and the city attorney ordered to commence suit against the bondsman. Captain R. T. Coverdale, of Rome, Ga., on behalf of the city of Fitzgerald.

The story of granting the franchise is a long one. Sidney Lascelles represented to the city council that he had the backing to establish a system of waterworks and an electric light plant in the city and if a franchise was given him he would immediately commence construction of the same.

On March 4th a franchise was granted to him for a period of twenty years with the right reserved to purchase the same at the end of ten years by the city.

Immediately upon receiving the franchise from the council Lascelles opened negotiations with Philadelphia parties, who sent a representitive, Arthur Kitsen, a prominent capitalist, here to investigate. Upon investigation Kitsen bought the franchise of Lascelles at a nominal figure. It is reported Lascelles was to receive $2,000 with a retainer of $300 to bind the bargain.

Captain Coverdale, of Rome, Ga., and Arthus Kitsen, of Philadelphia, then commenced work on the plant by staking out excavations for the buildings. Coverdale was called to Philadelphia nearly five weeks ago, but up to the present time has not returned. The matter has been running along at this rate, and the council, as well as the citizens, commenced to kick at unnecessary delay and at its special meeting this afternoon the council adopted the following resolutions:

"A resolution to declare forfeited the rights of Sidney Lascelles and his assigns, under the franchise granted to Sidney Lascelles by the city council of Fitzgerald, Ga., March 4, 1897:

"Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Fitzgerald, That whereas on the 4th day of March, 1897, the said city council, by resolution, did grant to one Sidney Lascelles the exclusive franchise to construct and operate a system of waterworks in said city and also an exclusive franchise to construct and operate an electric light and gas plant, and whereas, the fourth clause of said resolution specified as a condition precedent to the said franchises becoming operative that said Lascelles should enter into a written contract with the city, which contract was to contain all of the agreements and specifications between the said Lascelles and the city of Fitzgerald relative to said franchises, and said contract was duly made and entered into by and between said Lascelles and said city of Fitzgerald on the 6th day of March, 1897; and,

"Whereas, By the terms of said contract said Lascelles covenanted and agreed to and with the city of Fitzgerald, that said Lascelles or his assigns shall pay to the city of Fitzgerald aforesaid, the cost of the well now being drilled on the lots heretofore mentioned as per the contract under which said well is being constructed for the city by the Southern Water Supply Company, of Atlanta, Ga.;

"And, whereas, said Lascelles and his assigns have failed, neglected and refused to make such payments according to the terms and conditions of the city's contract with the said Southern Water Supply Company, and by reason of such failing, neglecting and refusing to pay sums, the city of Fitzgerald has been compelled to borrow money to make such payments and to protect its credit; and,

"Whereas, in said contract between said Lascelles and the said city, it was expressly stipulated and agreed that said Lascelles, or his assigns, are to begin the construction of the said gaslight plant and waterworks system within forty days from this date (March 6th), and to prosecute the work as fast as it can be done in an economical way until completion, which said agreement the said Lascelles and assigns, have utterly failed, neglected and refused to keep, and have not begun the construction of either said gas plant or said waterworks system; and,

"Whereas, the city council granted such franchises solely with a view to the speedy procuring of an abundant supply of good water and lights for the inhabitants of said city, which facts were well known to said Lascelles and his assigns; and,

"Whereas, it is imperatively necessary for the preservation of the public health of the city of Fitzgerald that the city be furnished at once with a supply of good, wholesome water, and the city council of said city having become thoroughly satisfied that said Lascelles and his assigns, or neither of them, will never furnish the city water or lights under the franchises granted said Lascelles or otherswise. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the city council of said city of Fitzgerald, That the vote by which the city council granted such franchise be, and the same is, hereby reconsidered; that the said franchises thereby granted are hereby declared forfeited on account of the failure and refusal of the said Lascelles and assigns or either of them, to comply with the terms of the resolution granting the same and the contract entered into under said resolution; that the city attorney be, and he hereby is, directed to enter suit in the superior court in the name of and for the city for the recovery by the city on the bond made and entered into by the said Sidney Lascelles and Robert Coverdale, as principal and security, respectively, which bond is $8,000, payable to the city of Fitzgerald and signed on the 15th day of March, 1897; that the mayor be and he hereby is, directed to notify said Sidney Lascelles and Robert Coverdale, who claims to be the assignee of Lascelles, of this action of the council."

The action of the council is sustained by every citizen in the city, and it is hoped that a franchise will be given to some responsible corporation who will immediately commence work on the same.

SUICIDES TO ESCAPE MOB.

Was Discovered in a Fiendish Act and Feared Lynching.

Cincinnati, June 10.—It was developed in the testimony at the inquest today on the death of Alfred Quick, who committed suicide, that the motive was to escape mob violence. Quick had been discovered attempting assault on a ten-year-old girl, and with the Urbana incident fresh in his mind, took his own life rather than risk death at the hands of a mob.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Rejected Suitor Kills the Woman and Then Shoots Himself.

Washington, June 10.—Mrs. Chiara Guillano, the Italian woman who was shot by Jocopo Verrari yesterday, died at an early hour today, thus making the deed one of murder as well as of suicide. Ferrari wooed the woman in Italy, but was rejected and came to this country, making his home in Detroit.

Learning that she was in this country and in Washington, he came here to renew his suit and failing he shot her and killed himself.

Was Very Nervous

Had Smothering Spells and Could Not Sleep—Doctors Called It Neuralgia and Indigestion.

"I had pains in my head, neck and shoulders and all through my body but they were most severe in my left side. The doctor called it neuralgia and indigestion. I was confined to my bed for eight months. I was very nervous, had smothering spells and could not sleep. I read of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and of a case similar to mine. My husband procured a bottle, and I began taking it. After taking one bottle I felt better, was able to rest and my appetite improved. I continued until my nervousness was cured and I was much better in every way. My husband has also been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY S. STONE, Spainville, Virginia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PITCHING GUN IS USED WITH SUCCESS

Professor Hinton's Machine Pitched Three Innings Giving One Base on Balls.

LARGE CROWD WAS PRESENT

The Game Was Between Two of Princeton's Social Clubs.

DELAY CAUSED IN LOADING THE GUN

This Is Its Only Serious Defect, but Will Prevent It from Being Used in Games.

Princeton, N. J., June 10.—Professor Hinton's patent baseball pitching gun was a decided success today. Eight strikeouts, one base on balls, one wild pitch and four safe hits is the record in three innings in the first fair test of the machine's practicability in an actual game.

Nines representing the Ivy Club and Tigerin, two of Princeton's social clubs, played a match game using the gun to pitch for both teams. The game attracted a large crowd of interested spectators, prominent among whom were Mrs. Cleveland with a party of friends, and many Princeton professors who came to see with what success Professor Hinton's invention would meet.

The gun is discharged by the batsman, who, when ready for the ball to be delivered, steps upon an electric intercepting plate, connected by wire with the trigger of the cannon.

The speed with which the ball is thrown is regulated by compressed air, and prong-like projectors from the cannon mouth impart a rotary motion to the sphere when discharged, producing a curve in any direction as the position of the projecting prongs is changed.

There is but one serious defect in the operation of the machine which will prevent its use in games, and that is the long time required for reloading. This was especially noticeable in today's game, because the intercepting plate was out of order and the frequent delays thereby necessitated did not allow the game to be finished.

Only three innings were played. During the first inning the batsmen were timid about standing near the plate and the big out curves caused them to jump back, but as the gun threw strikes in every instance they plucked up courage stood closer to the plate and succeeded occasionally in making safe hits. The game was uninteresting except for the novelty of seeing the pitcher's box occupied by a machine.

The Ivy Club won by a score of 7 to 2.

Washington 9, St. Louis 3.

Washington, June 10.—Kissinger and Hart, who succeeded him in the third inning, were easy for the Senators today.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington.. .. ..0 2 3 1 1 1 0 0 *—9	12	2	
St. Louis.. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3	9	1	

Batteries—King and McGuire; Kissinger, Hart, Douglas and Murphy. Umpire, Sheridan. Time 1:45.

Philadelphia and Chicago Break Even.

Philadelphia, June 10.—Philadelphia and Chicago played a double-header today and honors were even. The fielding in both games was wretched. In the second Chicago batted Johnson and Fifield freely and the Phillies did not make up in hitting until the ninth inning.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia.. .. .. ..0 0 1 0 2 1 1 1 *—7	11	4	
Chicago.. .. ..1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4	5	4	

Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Briggs and Donohue. Umpire, McDermott. Time, 2:10.

Second game:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia.. .. .. ..1 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 *—7	9	1	
Chicago.. .. ..3 0 2 1 0 2 2 0 0—10	15	1	

Batteries—Johnson, Fifield and McFarland; Callahan and Kittredge. Umpire, McDermott. Time, 2 hours.

Baltimore 4, Cleveland 2.

Baltimore, June 10.—Cleveland narrowly escaped a shut-out today at the hands of the champions. Viewed from any standpoint the game was the finest seen here this season.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore.. .. ..1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 *—4	5	0	
Cleveland.. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2	9	1	

Batteries—Pond and Bowerman; Young and O'Connor. Umpire, McDonald. Time 1:40.

Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 2.

Brooklyn, June 10.—Pittsburg and Brooklyn played in a drizzling rain at Eastern park this afternoon. The grounds were in very poor shape, still they managed to furnish a close and exciting struggle.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn.. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—3	4	2	
Pittsburg.. .. ..0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	6	0	

Batteries—Kennedy and Grim; Hawley and Merritt. Umpire, Emslie. Time, 2:05.

Will Play in Augusta.

Athens, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—The university baseball team left this afternoon for Augusta, where it plays the Augusta Young Men's Christian Association team tomorrow afternoon.

WON WEST POINT CADETSHIP

W. A. Mitchell, of Columbus, Was the Successful Applicant.

Columbus, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—A Columbus boy won out in the contest in the fourth congressional district for the West Point cadetship. William Augustus Mitchell, at present a student at the Agricultural and Manufacturing college at Auburn, Ala., where he is making a brilliant record, was the winner.

There were over a dozen applicants. Mr. Mitchell has a brother, Americus Mitchell, already in the army.

England sent 350,000,000 messages by telephone last year, 7,000,000 more than the year before.

Business Not Rashness

Good economic reasons inspire the reductions that are now current here. We are going to move across the street—to 36 Whitehall. It is wise policy to get the stock as small as possible before we start the tumult and confusion of changing locations.

The lines that have been cut to the heart are all fresh and new. Most of them were received within the last six weeks—this summer's styles. It's like being given money to save it on such elegant Footwear. All the latest shapes and effects for men, women and children.

JAMES E. CARLTON,

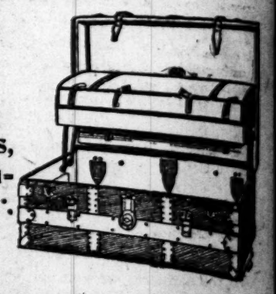
Successor to McKeldin & Carlton,

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The Leader---Superior to All

THE AUTOMATIC TRAY TRUNK . . .

Best in Quality and Style.
Cheapest in Price



Full line of Suit Cases, Valises, Traveling Bags, Pocketbooks and Leather Sundries. . . . . .

Call on us and save money.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,

L. LIEBERMAN, Proprietor,

92 and 94 WHITEHALL ST.

OCTAGON WINS THE BROOKLYN DERBY

He Won Out Easily With Buddha Second by a Nose.

TRACK WAS RATHER HEAVY

The Crowd Was Fairly Good, but Not as Large as Was Expected.

SCOTTISH CHIEF WAS THE FAVORITE

Octagon Took the Lead and Kept It. Buddha Made a Hard Pull for Second and Got It.

New York, June 10.—There was a heavy track at Gravesend today and the showers which came originally did not improve the going. The attendance was fairly good, but not as large as might have been looked for on a derby day.

The chief event of the day was the Brooklyn derby at a mile and a quarter for three-year-olds, and six went to the post, with Scottish Chieftain, winner of the Belmont, as the favorite.

The Belmont pair Octagon and Don de Oro, were second choice and Buddha a third in favoritism. The betting was heavy and the bulk of the money was on Scottish Chieftain.

The delay was slight at the post and they got away in good order, Octagon showing the way past the grand stand for the first time, but all were under choking pulls.

As they rounded into the back stretch they were well bunched with the exception of Octagon, who was running free in front of the others. At the upper turn Thorpe made a play with Braw Lad and got into second place, but the effort was his last and he slowly dropped back to the rear and was soon joined by The Friar and Scottish Chieftain, neither seeming to care for the going.

As they came into the stretch Don de Oro moved up into second place to his stablemate, Octagon, their positions in the Carleton stakes of a week ago being reversed. Doggett then began to urge Buddaha, who had been lagging, but the best he could do was a ding dong finish for second money, which he got by a nose on the post Octagon winning easily.

First, five furlongs—Lady Cooper, even, won; Geisha, 8 to 1, second; Colonial Dame, 8 to 1, third. Time 1:05½.

Second, one mile and a furlong—Doggett, 3 to 1, won; Lakeshore, 5 to 1, second; Peep o' Day, 10 to 1, third. Time 1:58¼.

Third, Hanover stakes, one-half mile—Demagogue, 6 to 1, won; Blue Away, 3 to 1, second; Kilt, 10 to 1, third. Time :49¾.

Fourth, Brooklyn derby, one mile and a quarter—Octagon, 7 to 2, won; Buddaha, 3 to 1, second; Don de Oro, 7 to 2, third. Time 2:10¾.

Fifth, Montauk stake, six furlongs—Voter, 8 to 5, won; Billall, 8 to 1, second; Xmas, 8 to 1, third. Time 1:16¾.

Sixth, one mile—Haphazard, 9 to 5, won; Axure, 4 to 1, second; Our Johnny, 10 to 1, third. Time 1:44¾.

Dr. Hurt No Candidate.

Editor Constitution—I notice in your issue of this date my name among the applicants for ward physician for the sixth ward. I am not an aspirant, nor do I live in the sixth ward. You will do me and the applicant a favor by making proper correction. Yours truly,

C. D. HURT, M.D.

Excursions to Tybee, Georgia's Greatest Seaside Resort.

The Central of Georgia Railway Company will sell, during the summer season, excursion tickets to Tybee at the following low rates. Tickets to be sold daily, with limit 15 days—$12.15 round trip. Tickets to be sold Saturdays, beginning June 5th, $6 round trip limited returning Monday following date of sale.

Trains for Tybee leave Atlanta daily, 7:50 p. m., with through sleeper to Savannah, and 8:20 a. m. During the summer months there will be six trains each way between Savannah and Tybee.

The hotels thoroughly renovated and capacity increased; large pavilions on the beach. Surf bathing unequaled. For any information call on S. B. Webb, T. P. A., or J. Robinson, C. T. A., 16 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. may 29 tf sat wed fri

Cool breezes on the open cars of the Consolidated.

COTTON SPINNERS MEET IN CHARLOTTE

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Spindles Represented in Person.

WILL CUT DOWN PRODUCTION

Letters from Mill Men in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama.

CHEAP RATES ARE PROMISED

Constitution Submitted by the Committee Named in May Was Adopted.

Charlotte, N. C., June 10.—(Special.)—The second meeting of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association was held here today.

At 11 o'clock this morning a meeting was held for the benefit of all mill men in the city. It was open to all cotton mill men.

Colonel J. T. Anthony, president of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association in calling the meeting to order, said:

"Gentlemen, you know the purpose of the meeting is to complete our organization, and take definite steps to curtail the production of yarns, reduce freight rates, etc. Already we have seen the fruits of our first meeting on May 15th. There has been a slight advance in the price of yarns, and freight rates on the raw material have been reduced. All things combined makes the outlook promising."

Some general discussion was indulged in but no definite action was taken.

At 2:30 o'clock the regular meeting of the association was called to order in the city hall. No one except members were present.

Over two hundred and fifty thousand spindles were represented in person, and letters representing 150 more were read from mills in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, expressing hearty co-operation.

The constitution, as proposed by the committee on organization, was adopted. The section concerning membership was amended so as to allow any mill man director or officer to become a member of the association, but only one representative from each mill was allowed a vote. The spirit of the association was rather liberal on this point. All mill men are wanted.

Chairman Miller, of the committee looking into a reduction of freight rates, reported that the Seaboard Air-Line road had given a reduction on raw cotton, making the price 25 cents per bale. Letters read from other roads express a desire to favorably hear the requests of the committee. The prospect is good for securing lower rates on all the roads, especially on raw material.

The subject of curtailing the production of yarns was taken up and the sense of the meeting was strongly for curtailing at least 25 per cent.

It will go into effect June 15th and the per cent may be made 50 instead of 25. The association was a unit on this subject.

Mr. Black Picnics the Boys.

Bolton, on the river, was the scene of a delightful picnic yesterday. Mr. Eugene Black gave the picnic to his Sunday school class and their friends. The class is composed of ten or fifteen small boys and they were all on hand for the fun yesterday. The morning was spent in playing baseball and the youngsters had the pleasure of seeing their teacher bat out several home runs. After dinner Mr. Black took the boys for a swim in the river and when last heard from none of them were drowned and all the fish in the river had been scared out of the water by the fun and noise they were having.

Hop at Lithia Springs, Ga.

Hop at Sweetwater Park hotel, Saturday, June 12th. Supper, lodging, breakfast, railroad fare and ball. $2.

KILPATRICK WAS TURNED LOOSE

Re-Charged with Murdering Joe Sprinz Was Discharged.

PROSECUTION NOT PRESENT

Judge Twiggs Was Not Given Time He Wanted To Prepare Case.

DETECTIVE JONES WAS IN MACON

Justices of the Peace Release the Doctor Before Witness Reaches Midville.

Macon, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—Detective Jones, who has been in Macon since Tuesday afternoon collecting evidence for the prosecution in the Kilpatrick-Sprinz murder case, was greatly surprised this afternoon when he received a telegram from Davis, Sprinz's brother-in-law, at Millville, saying that Justices of the Peace Bradford and Jones had called the case of Dr. J. J. Kilpatrick on the warrant sworn out by Mrs. Sprinz charging him with the murder of her husband and had dismissed Kilpatrick because the state was not present and ready for trial.

Jones was not only surprised, but highly indignant at the course taken and pronounced the proceeding at Midville today farcical. Jones says he had received no notification that the preliminary trial would be held today, but on the contrary had been assured by the sheriff of Burke county that he would send Jones subpenas for witnesses to attend the trial and that he had never received the subpenas. There are several important witnesses in Macon Jones intended should be at the preliminary trial, but they never received official notice to be in attendance today and consequently did not go to Midville.

Judge Twiggs, of Savannah, counsel for the prosecution, received a telegram yesterday afternoon in Savannah from Midville telling him that the preliminary hearing of Kilpatrick was set for today. This was the first information Judge Twiggs had received. This was in the nature of a surprise to Judge Twiggs, as it was asking the impossible to demand that he be present at the trial upon so short notice. Judge Twiggs wired that he could not be present, nor could he have the witnesses for the state that are necessary for a trial of the case there.

Some of the witnesses are in Atlanta and some in Macon, and he declares that it is useless to expect a case of such importance as this to be tried by giving the prosecution twelve hours to respond.

"I went to Waynesboro Tuesday," said Judge Twiggs, "for the express purpose of coming to some understanding with the opposing counsel as to when the case should come up for a preliminary hearing. The attorneys representing the defendant are Thomas E. Watson, T. B. Felder, of Atlanta, Wink Jones and P. Johnson, of Waynesboro. I failed to find either Jones or Johnson in Waynesboro when I went there, and now I receive a telegram from them one day asking me to be in Midville the next day to take up the trial. Such a *thing is preposterous.* I wired them that I *could not* be present and went further to state that if they were engaging in such tactics to go ahead with their trial, as I would have the man rearrested and brought to trial in due form if necessary."

Judge Twiggs seemed to feel that he has been wrongfully treated in the matter.

Detective Jones left tonight for Savannah to consult Judge Twiggs as to their future course in the matter.

Either a new warrant will be immediately issued for Kilpatrick and he will be rearrested at once or the prosecution will wait until the grand jury meets next October and the matter will be presented to them.

Not only were Judge Twiggs and Detective Jones and their witnesses not present by reason of the short notice of the trial, but Mrs. Sprinz, the prosecutor in the case, was not in attendance.

Mrs. Sprinz arrived in Macon last night at 11:15 from Atlanta and went to the Brown house escorted from the depot by Detective Jones. Mrs. Sprinz has been there ever since and will remain there until she hears from Detective Jones after his conference in Savannah tomorrow with Judge Twiggs. Her brother and other relatives have called on Mrs. Sprinz today and this afternoon she went to see a sister.

Mrs. Sprinz expressed surprise at the dismissal of Kilpatrick and does not understand it.

KILPATRICK WAS DISCHARGED

Midville, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—At the preliminary hearing today J. J. Kilpatrick, charged with the murder of Joe Sprinz, was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

The crowd in the room gave him an ovation and there was much feeling against Detective Jones, who worked up the case. Kilpatrick was defended by H. H. Johnson, of Waynesboro, and T. B. Felder, of Atlanta.

MACON AFTER WHISKY SELLERS

Grand Jury Finds True Bills Against Saloon Men.

Macon, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—The grand jury has found true bills against several saloonists for selling whisky to minors and a bill has also been found against one barkeeper for selling liquor on Sunday.

AN AGED CITIZEN DROPS DEAD

Mr. George Cornwall Dies at His Isle of Hope Residence.

Savannah, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—Mr. George Cornwall, an old and well-known citizen of Savannah, dropped dead today at his home at Isle of Hope.

Mr. Cornwall was senior warden of St. John's church. He was about seventy-five years old and a retired merchant.

WILL HOLD SECRET SESSIONS

Greek Will Not Be Taught in the Columbus Public Schools.

Columbus, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—The board of trustees of the Columbus public schools will continue to hold private meetings, a motion to admit the public to all but executive sessions being defeated.

The trustees will not add another grade to the high school, as once suggested, and will not have Greek taught in the high school.

GOOD START FOR LIBRARY.

Book Reception at Mission Yesterday Decided Success.

The book reception at the Barclay mission yesterday and last night was a decided success. A good crowd attended and greatly enjoyed the exercises. A large number of books were left at the mission for the new library.

The doors were thrown open to the public at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the ladies connected with the institution were in charge. Visitors began coming early, and by dark a goodly number had been shown through the institution, and had gained a good idea of the grand work being done there.

Last night a musical and literary programme was rendered by the children of the mission, and was greatly enjoyed. A great many books were also left last night, for which the officials feel very thankful.

All donations of books for this cause will be gratefully accepted by Mr. Barclay.

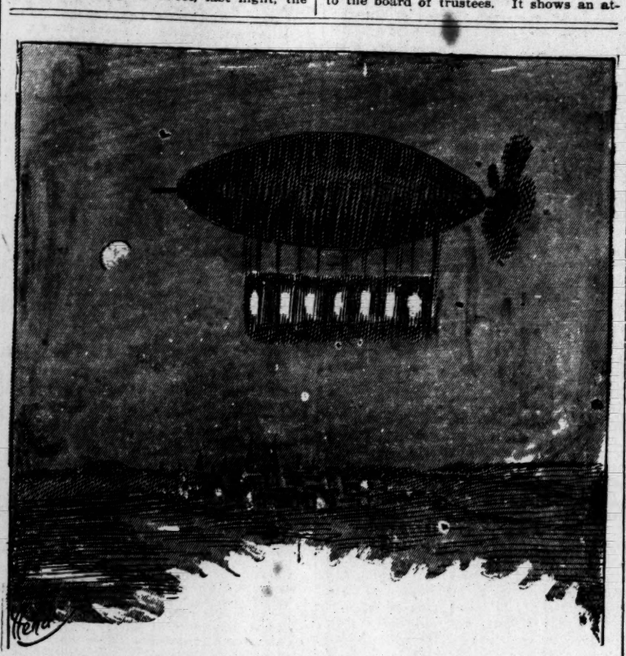
AT THE BIG PLANT.

OFFICIALS ENTERTAINED BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

Mayor Collier and Citizens Watch the Making of Electricity and Partake of Free Lunch.

The Georgia Electric Light Company has been the innocent means of killing the anti-free lunch ordinance pending before council.

That company entertained the mayor and general council and a number of prominent citizens and officials at its electric plant near West Simpson street, last night, the chief feature of which was the spreading of an elegant free lunch for the delectation of the lawmakers and citizens.



The Strange Light May Proceed From a Machine of This Kind.

All voted unanimously that the free lunch was a good thing and should be encouraged.

The visit to the big plant of the electric light company was an interesting and instructive one to the members of the party. The visitors were taken in charge by Mr. Henry M. Atkinson, president of the company, and assisted by Mr. Morris Brandon, attorney for that company, and other officials and employees, they were shown about the plant for an hour.

The immense engine and boiler rooms, the generating room and repair shops and every department of the plant was inspected.

A Lake of Hot Water.

The big reservoir of the company, containing at least fifty feet of hot water, came in for a good deal of the attention of the visitors. It was formerly the old Lynch rock qaurry and the lake has always been a noted one, thousands of persons having been baptized there before the electric light company established its plant on the banks. The water is kept at a very high temperature, ranging from 75 to 110 degrees, the water being turned back into the reservoir after passing through and performing its mission in the boiler. The plant is one of the largest in the south and it is one of the best equipped. The company furnishes the power for lighting the streets of the entire city and also the business houses an dresidences.

The Start from the City Hall.

The party started for the plant from the city hall at 6:15 o'clock, boarding a special car.

The special car "Dauntless," provided by the Consolidated, was directed by Superintendent H. N. Hurt, and was run by motormen and conductors in white duck uniforms, in harmony with the white car, the latter being the latest equipped excursion car of the company. It attracted a great deal of attention passing through the city.

Those in the Party.

Among those who were in the party are: Mr. Charles A. Collier, mayor; Aldermen Frank P. Rice, I. S. Mitchell, J. G. Woodward and Councilmen J. J. Barnes, M. P. Camp, W. E. Adamson, S. A. Morris, George P. Howard, A. P. Thompson, Dr. L. P. Stephens, J. A. Hutchison and H. L. Culberson; W. D. Green, city clerk; Cephas M. Brown, secretary of the water board; Judge George Hillyer, president of the water board; Aaron Haas, vice president; Judge Howard Van Epps, president of the board of education, and other well known officials. Among the citizens who were in the party were: Mr. Frank E. Block, Colonel W. A. Hemphill, Mr. J. C. Hallman, Mr. A. V. Gude, Major J. C. Courtney, Charles Daniel and others. The party returned to the city at 8 o'clock last night and before dispersing Mr. Atkinson and his company were given a hearty vote of thanks for the courtesy and attention shown their visitors.

THE WEATHER.

Atmospheric pressure changes have been but very slight during the twenty-four hours ending last night. A ridge of high barometer extended from the lower lake region southward to the south Atlantic coast, and a trough of low barometer extended from Texas northeastward to Lake Superior. Light showers occurred at Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul, Chicago, Buffalo, New York city, Wilmington, Savannah, Tampa and New Orleans. The weather was generally cloudy at stations on the immediate Atlantic and gulf coasts and from Texas northeastward to Minnesota; elsewhere it was generally clear.

Warmer weather was reported from all sections to the eastward of the Rocky mountains except in South Dakota, where it was cooler, but with the temperature still above the average. In the northeast portion of the country the temperature was about 60, which is somewhat below the seasonable temperature. Throughout the grain belt the temperature was at or slightly above the average, and in the cotton belt except on the coast, it was warmer than usual with generally clear skies. The majority of stations in the cotton belt reported the highest temperatures of the season thus far. At Atlanta the maximum reached 89; Montgomery, 94; New Orleans, 88; Vicksburg, 92; Memphis, 90; Palestine, 88, and Abilene, 86. Conditions continue favorable for continued warm and generally fair weather for this vicinity.

Commencement at Lumpkin.

Lumpkin, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—The commencement exercises of the Lumpkin public schools closed yesterday. Graduates receiving diplomas were Misses Dillie Irvin, Mary Lou Morton and Jessie Coleman and Messrs. Robert Humber, Brooks Pearson, Ralf Randle, Nat Holliday and Walton Trammell. Miss Irvin received first honor and Brooks Pearson second honor.

CHANCELLOR BOGGS MAKES HIS REPORT

He Declares That Women Should Be Admitted to University.

THE PAPER FULL OF INTEREST

Attendance Is Shown To Be Larger Than Ever in History of School.

ALL THE BRANCHES ARE DISCUSSED

Condition of the Institution of Learning Is Given a Most Satisfactory Report.

Athens, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—Chancellor Boggs made his annual report today to the board of trustees. It shows an attendance at the university last year of 313, an increase of thirty-three over last year and forty-seven beyond any previous year.

The attendance of university professors on the different teachers' associations in the state is commended.

Reference is made to the new building and the expenditure of the fund for that purpose as provided by the legislature.

The quietude and good order of the student body during the year were referred to by the chancellor and the spirit of college athletics given a large chare of the credit for it.

Chancellor Boggs referred in a feeling manner to the death of Mrs. Professor L. H. Charbonnier, Mr. C. H. Gray of the junior class, General A. R. Lawton of the board of trustees, and Professors Rutherford and Willcox, all of whom died since last commencement. He also referred to the Willcox prizes in French and German offered by the sons of the late Professor Willcox.

The literary societies were reported to be in a very good condition.

The law class report showed up excellently. Dr. Boggs requested the board of trustees to say whether or not the rule requiring all speakers at commencement to take oratory under Dr. Riley shall be applied to the law class, as the law class faculty was of the opinion that it did not.

The school of oratory is so overcrowded that the chancellor recommends that Dr. Riley be given an assistant.

The school of physics and electrical engineering it is recommended that Professor A. H. Patterson be made adjunct professor under Professor Charbonnier.

The school of chemistry shows up excellently in the report.

In the school of mathematics it is recommended that Colonel C. M. Snelling be made a full professor, with the title of "junior professor of mathematics."

In the department of ancient languages it is recommended that Professor W. D. Hooper be promoted to the full professorship of Latin.

A fellow in history is recommended by Dr. J. H. T. McPherson's assistance.

The department of English, under Professors Riley and Morris, has done good work during the year.

It is recommended that German be placed under the charge of Professor John Morris and that an instructor in French be appointed. This is occasioned by the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Willcox.

Professor Strahan is to leave for Europe July 1st, and Mr. F. J. Orr is recommended as an assistant for Professor Sheffield, who takes Professor Strahan's place.

It is recommended that the title of "adjunct professor of engineering" be conferred on Professor Sheffield.

The School of Agriculture.

The report deals largely with the school of agriculture. In fact, that subject will be widely discussed by the board of trustees.

Professor Hunnicutt claims that the course in agriculture is neglected and recommends that the trustees require every student of the university who is a candidate for a degree to take that study. Chancellor Boggs does not exactly agree with that idea, but wishes the board to examine carefully into the subject and to appoint a committee to visit other institutions and report back what may be done in regard to improving the school of agriculture. Chancellor Boggs commends the work being done in establishing farmers' institutes.

Athletics come in for a full share of praise from the chancellor. It is recommended that $300 be appropriated to this department.

It is recommended that a librarian be appointed who shall also be secretary to the faculty.

Women To Be Admitted.

Chancellor Boggs has the following to say of the admission of women to the university.

"Having been advised that a petition on this subject would be laid before your honorable body, I beg to say that a communication from the same source has been laid before the faculty. Some of us have witnessed co-education in other universities, and are therefore enabled to speak from experience and observation. The large majority of us think that under proper restrictions the presence of the studious, earnest woman promotes order, courtesy and studiousness among the young men.

"The present writer has long been inclined to oppose the movement. But it is his fixed conviction that they who fight against a world-wide movement fight a losing battle. And surely this is a world-wide movement. Conservative England has sometime since made provisions in her universities for intellectual women. And Germany, where the subjection of women has been far more vigorous, has at last opened the doors of her universities to them.

"If it must come, it seems to me best to meet it gracefully and not to wait to be coerced into it. 'He gives twice who gives quickly.' The co-operation of the influential women of the state would be worth a good deal to us just at this time.

"As for the 'woman question,' that is thought to be related to this one of higher education of women, I am coming more and more to the conviction that God has long ago provided for that. When the crafty Ulysses wished to discover Achilles he could not distinguish his fair young face from the girls among whom his anxious mother had hidden him that he might escape his tragical fate before the walls of Troy. But he caused some one to sound a bugle blast upon the trumpet, and instantly the hero in his feminine apparel grasped the weapons that were hanging on the wall and stood ready for battle. The fanatical agitators who have, as you and I think been seeking to unsex women, are confessing that they have overshot the mark.

"I do not think you will err if you hearken to the request of the women of Georgia to admit them to the highest school of the state."

THE DUTY ON COTTON.

It Will Help Growers of Sea Island About 3 Cents a Pound.

The ad valorem tax of 20 per cent on foreign cotton, which Senator Bacon has succeeded in having put in the tariff schedule, seems to have met with general favor among the dealers of Atlanta. All favor the new rule, and believe it will benefit to some extent the industry of the south.

The general argument, of course, is that the duty will tend to discourage Egytian importations, thereby decreasing competition. Upland cotton, however, will not be affected, as only the long staple or sea island growth comes in competition with most of the foreign product.

The Egyptian growers have a great advantage over the Americans because they can raise their cotton much cheaper, and heretofore the long Egyptian staple was imported in considerable quantities because it was cheaper than the sea island.

What Colonel Maddox Says.

Colonel R. F. Maddox, who has been in the cotton business for a number of years, thinks the proposed duty will be a good thing for the south.

"I am very glad the tax has been levied," said he yesterday afternoon, "for I think it will greatly benefit the south. The long staple will, of course, be most affected, as this is the cotton that comes in competition with the foreign growth. The only places where this long staple will grow, however, is in the sea island district—the Carolinas, southeast Georgia and Florida. The demand will be increased for this product because the foreign shipments will probably not be so large, and there ought to be some benefit therefrom. Twenty per cent is not much, but just enough, I think, to keep a good deal of that foreign cotton out."

Mr. John S. Cay, of the firm of Cay, Parrott & Co., was also seen, and was inclined to think there would be some benefit from the new tariff.

"The new plan," said he, "will affect the sea island people, but will not benefit us here in this section of the state, because no long staple is grown here. We never handle any of this growth in Atlanta. The sea island people, however, will evidently have less competition, and the new tax may benefit them, and again it may not."

A member of the firm of Sanders, Swann & Co. was also seen, and his views corresponded with the above. He thought the sea island dealers would get the most benefit, and that some stimulus might be felt here.

ANSWERING ALLEN AFFIDAVITS

Ex-Policeman Now Says the Shooting Was Accidental.

Macon, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—Parties were in Macon today making affidavits for the state in answer to and in refutation of the affidavits that have been submitted for the defense in the extraordinary motion for the new trial for Tom Allen.

The defendant's attorney several days ago filed affidavits to the effect that several of the jurors were prejudiced against Allen and had been heard to express themselves before the trial as to the guilt of Allen. This is the principal ground for the defendant's extraordinary motion. The affidavits made today for the state refute the defendant's affidavits and attest to the good and upright character of the questioned jurors.

Defendant's counsel expects to get an affidavit from ex-Policeman Edwards to the effect that he saw Allen at the time Carr was shot and in his opinion it was an accidental shot. He judged it was accidental from the way Allen was holding the pistol when it was discharged.

Edwards was a policeman at the time of the killing and was patrolling the beat where the tragedy happened.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY

Daughters of the Confederacy Want It Made a Legal Holiday.

Macon, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—Macon chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy met at the public library yesterday afternoon and held an interesting session. It was decided to petition the legislature to make Jefferson Davis's birthday a legal holiday.

This matter has been under consideration by the local chapter for some time, but no final action was taken until yesterday afternoon.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE RIVER

One Will Be Built and Will Ply the Upper Chattahoochee.

Columbus, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—The Chattahoochee river is to have another steamer. Mr. Albert S. Owen, of Talbot county, will build the boat, supplying the lumber from his own sawmill.

The boat will be a light draught one and will ply the upper river.

Monticello Commencement.

Monticello, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—The commencement exercises of the Monticello Male and Female academy are now in progress.

Express Messenger Is Hurt.

Seneca, S. C., June 10.—(Special.)—R. Q. Merrick, express messenger on the Blue Ridge railroad, fell out of the door while the train was running between Belton and Anderson today and was badly bruised. He was not seriously injured, but had a narrow escape.

Spartanburg Plays Asheville.

Spartanburg, S. C., June 10.—(Special.)—Spartanburg today received two new additions to her ball team. Asheville will be here next Monday to play a series of games.

Mr. Nesbitt Is Back.

Commissioner of Agriculture Nesbitt returned yesterday from Dahlonega, where he has been to attend the commencement exercises of the Dahlonega college. He speaks encouragingly of the institution and says that it has just completed one of the most successful years in its entire history.

Land of the Sky.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Special cheap excursion rates; tickets on sale at

ONE FARE

for the round trip from all ticket offices of the Southern railway and connecting lines. Dates of sale June 13th, 14th and 15th, final limit June 21, 1897, account summer school Young Woman's Christian Association. Tickets available for everybody. Excellent opportunity to visit the beautiful

LAND OF THE SKY

at small cost. Superior train service. Reduced rate summer excursion tickets on sale on and after June 1st. Apply to any agent Southern Railway Company.

S. H. HARDWICK,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

AN AIR SHIP THIS, OR A STRAY COMET?

A Strange Light Seen in the Southeast Just Before Day.

MANY ATLANTIANS VIEW IT

They Say It Has the Brilliance of a Powerful Electric Lamp.

CARRIES PORT AND STARBOARD LIGHTS

A Reputable Witness Noticed It Lurch To One Side—Hotel Guests Awakened and Watched It Closely.

Have you seen the brilliant air ship?

It swings every clear morning in the eastern horizon. It has mystified many intelligent men and caused those of a superstitious tendency to open their eyes in awe.

A light has arisen in the east, a very mysterious light. Whether it is an air ship or whether it be some strange atmospheric phenomenon, or some unknown glory of the heavens, no one can say, but it has been named the air ship and not less than 100 reputable Atlantians have seen it.

Those who chanced to be awake at the early hour yesterday morning and beheld the strange sight talked little else all day.

The strange light was first discovered Sunday morning, when the night watchman of the Kimball ran down stairs to notify the night clerk that an air ship was crossing the horizon. An alarm was then raised and at least half a hundred people saw what was supposed to be the empyrean navigator.

Yesterday morning it appeared again about 3 o'clock and with those who saw it, and some of them were men of more than ordinary intelligence, it caused a great wonderment.

The light is described as being very brilliant. It is almost due southeast of Atlanta and it is several degrees above the horizon.

Here is the way it is described by one of the best known men in Atlanta.

"I was in my room at the Kimball when the night watchman knocked and asked if I wanted to see the air ship. I went at once and when I climbed out on the parapet the first thing that struck my gaze was this peculiar light. The city was studded at the time with electric lights. This strange sight in the heavens was more than I could understand. It had the brilliance of an electric light and it shone with powerful effect. The heavens were painted with the pale green cast which comes just before the breaking of day—that strange, indescribable color which great artists have so often strived for.

"It appeared to me that there were three lights in a horizontal line. At one time it seemed that they gave a great lurch and I can readily understand how the thing, whatever it is, can be called an air ship. It is not Venus nor any of the planets. I am versed enough in astronomy to tell that it was none of the constellations. Behind the great white light could be seen now and then the stars themselves like needle points. It gave me an uncanny feeling. I have talked of it to no one and had rather that you would not use my name(as I don't care to be questioned too much about it."

Night Clerk Joe Raine, of the Kimball, saw the light Sunday morning.

It was the same that appeared yesterday.

"It was very low when I first saw it," said Mr. Raine, "and I could see only a ruddy glare above the horizon. Soon it appeared to view and I could readily see the bright light which the so-called air ship carried. It resembled a huge arc light with three times the power of those in ordinary use and gave forth a light of dazzling whiteness almost as trying as calcium light. There were intermittent flashes like the passing of a spark of some powerful electric current.

"About the light was the dim outline of what appeared to be a bulky object. It may have been imagination which painted this, but it gave every appearance of being an air ship."

Night Watchman Scott, of the Kimball, and a number of policemen and others who were up at that time of the morning gave practically the same account.

What the mysterious light of the heavens is no one seems to know.

Should it be clear this morning it will be viewed by hundreds who have heard of it.

DANGER IN SODA.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels and causes are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20 grains lozenges, very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acid peptones and digestive elements essential to good digestion and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements and finds them a certain cure not only for stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are a catharic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weaknesses and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HIRSCH.—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Hirsch are requested to attend the funeral of their baby Friday morning at 10 o'clock from their residence, 418 South Pryor street.

TEA! In warm weather Iced Tea is both healthful and refreshing

FOR ICED TEA OUR BLENDS ARE EXCELLENT.

"East India" blend, per pound.....80 cents
"Singapore" blend, per pound.....50 cents
"Ceylon" blend, per pound.....30 cents

A. W. FARLINGER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER 325-327-329 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

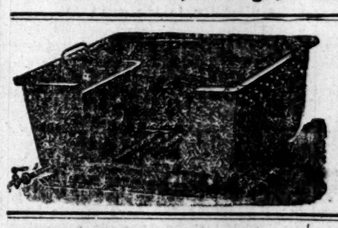


"I am so tired! It is nearly midnight, but this work must be finished before I sleep, so I can get money to buy bread for the children.

"Oh, it is so hard to keep the wolf away from the door since dear John died."

The above is a true picture of many homes where the father and husband failed to protect his loved ones by taking a life insurance policy in some good company. The Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, of Atlanta, Ga., is a successful southern enterprise, furnishing absolute protection at one-half old line rates. Address

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COURT OF INQUIRY BEGINS WITH WATTS

College Green Riot Is Being Reviewed by Officers.

THEY ARE ALL IN UNIFORM

President Woodrow Said There Was Room for Soldiers and Ball Team.

STUDENTS GIVE THEIR VERSION

Number of Witnesses Are Examined and Then the Trial Goes Over Until Today.

Columbia, S. C., June 10.—(Special.)—The court of inquiry convened today, organized and heard a vast deal of testimony. There was no delay or hitch in the proceedings.

General Stopplebein, by virtue of rank, was president of the court. He, with Colonel J. G. Thompson, Captain H. T. Wardlaw and Judge Advocate General T. G. Mayfield, assembled in full dress uniform and with side arms at noon in the senate chamber.

The faculty of the South Carolina college and a number of students, General Watts, Major Evans and others were in the assembly. The mass of testimony heard was formidable.

Twelve witnesses in all were examined, and as each was an eye witness to the entire conflict from its incipiency to its end, their testimony was naturally full and required time to narrate.

Some of the testimony, too, will have an important bearing on the finding of the court.

Following his calling to order, General Stopplebein directed the judge advocate to read the order convening the court. Then the charges made by Dr. Woodrow were read.

Messrs. Dwight and Talley, in turn, were sworn to take down such things as transpired in the court. S. P. Cooper was announced as marshal of the court.

The names of the following witnesses were handed by Dr. Woodrow to the judge advocate:

Messrs. N. W. Brooker, W. B. Lowrence, D. W. McLaurin, A. R. Heyward, Captain T. H. Dick, Murray Dick, Senator L. M. Ragan, Captain J. K. Alston, S. R. Stoney, Professor F. C. Woodward, Professor R. Means Davis, Professor F. Horton Colcock and Professor Ben J. Sloan.

The testimony so far is all against the militia.

Captain N. W. Brooker was the first witness. He was on the campus watching the baseball game. The first thing unusual he noticed was General Watts, Major Evans and Lieutenant Stokes riding across the diamond opposite the grand stand and interrupting the game for a short time. The troops under the command of Colonel Jones passed by, but not across the diamond. After finishing inspecting the arms General Watts, Major Evans and Lieutenant Stokes took a position near the third base. The troops were again marched across the ball field near the southern line of the diamond. About then he noticed a stir in the crowd. Someone had been arrested, he heard, and almost immediately the troops were marched forward with Colonel Jones in advance.

Colonel Jones rode into the crowd which appeared to be so dense as to block his progress. The troops came on and the crowd gave back, but one or two players showed reluctance to retire. He noticed that two or three guns were raised, and either pushed or struck out with. He then related that a general fight took place, and that he heard a pistol shot. He saw two or three guns used.

President Woodrow made the same statement as that given the governor in his demand for an inquiry and published in The Constitution as to not having given permission to the troops to use the baseball grounds.

Colonel Wardlaw asked if there was any way the troops could have reached the parade grounds without passing over the diamond and interfering with the game. Dr. Woodrow replied that the troops could easily have done so.

Professor Sloan, the acting president, made a statement similar to that already printed.

Captain W. B. Lowrence is the largest merchant in Columbia. His version of the trouble did not differ from those given. Asked what in his opinion caused the fight, he said it was General Watts's command to Colonel Jones to "March your command forward."

Several students testified.

The last witness of the day was Captain Joseph K. Alston, a Columbia lawyer and former commander of the Richland Volunteers, one of the companies in the riot. He related seeing the foul ball that struck Major Evans's horse. General Watts said: "You boys must get back."

A little afterwards General Watts struck the pommel of his saddle three times and said:

"I'll make you get back."

He then ordered Colonel Jones to advance. The battalion marched up near the grand stand. After the row began he went over to quiet the Volunteers, as at one time he was commander of that company. About that time he heard General Watts say to Colonel Jones:

"If you can't command your men, turn them over to their captains."

Captain Alston did not hear Colonel Jones say anything in reply to General Watts's command. He did not hear the command to fix bayonets, but he saw the Governor's Guards with their bayonets fixed. He heard one of the soldiers say:

"Let's go to help the policemen."

He had his bayonet fixed, but did not recognize him or know to what company he belonged.

Negroes and citizens, said Alston, broke through the lines and he would have done the same thing but for his familiarity with military affairs. There was no fight between the militia and the students, but all the while the officers were trying to keep their men in line.

There was room enough for the game and the inspection at the same time. The court adjourned till 9:30 tomorrow.

FAVORS A DISPENSARY.

A Leaguer from LaGrange Would Abolish Atlanta's High License.

The Atlanta Union of Epworth Leagues held their first rally since the state conference here in April at Trinity church last night. A large number of leaguers were present and almost every chapter in the city was represented. There were several interesting addresses and the event was a most happy one throughout.

The guests of the occasion were Professor Leon T. Smith, of LaGrange, and Mr. John A. Streyer, president and secretary, respectively, of the state league, elected at the last conference. Both came to the city especially for this conference and their addresses last night were received with much enthusiasm.

Professor Smith advocates the Epworth League as a body taking up the fight against liquor and for prohibition. He stated that he believed in the principles of Ben Tillman "if he does use infamous language." Professor Smith claimed that a dispensary in Atlanta would be better than high license, and prohibition and blind tigers better than a dispensary.

Mr. Streyer's subject was "Time, and How to Use It."

In the absence of Professor W. M. Slaton, who was to deliver the response, Dr. Roberts, pastor of the church, responded. He stated that there were two dangers which the Epworth League would have to guard against in future. One was the great desire on the part of the leaguers to hold office, and the other was an apparent disregard of the fact that the league was formed not for the league alone, but for the upbuilding of the church.

The "Echoes of the Convention" were conducted by Dr. Heidt, and there were many testimonies from those who had attended the recent conference and had derived great benefit therefrom.

The music was rendered by the Trinity choir, and the selections were greatly enjoyed.

It Was a Very Quiet Marriage.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 10.—(Special.)—Miss Courtney Crutchfield, daughter of the late Hon. William Crutchfield, was married yesterday evening at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. M. Poe, to Mr. Tracey Steele, of Birmingham, Ala.

Ponce de Leon mineral water and pure air will keep the children healthy.

The Constitution.

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ATLANTA, GA., June 11, 1897.

The Banks and the Treasury.

Viewing the republican wrangle as interested spectators, we are able to see some queer sights and hear some queer sounds.

For one thing, those who put their ears to the ground are able to discover that the republican leaders have abandoned the hope and the belief that the tariff bill will bring relief to any human being in the land who stands in need of relief. Nobody believes it but Mr. McKinley and some of the starving workingmen and miners in Pennsylvania.

Mr. McKinley doesn't believe it with any great degree of ardor, for he now says that there must be currency reform. He doesn't announce the nature of that reform because he doesn't know. The whole matter, according to the administration plan, is to be left to a commission, and this commission is to invent or discover some method of restoring prosperity by means of "currency reform."

Meanwhile the financial discussion goes on with increasing zeal and energy among the organs of the gold standard. The New York Evening Post, which was crazy to have the treasury forced to the point of redeeming all the currency in gold, even though the result should be national bankruptcy, now declares with a charming air of indignation that "it is the treasury's foolish undertaking to make itself the readiest source of supply for export gold without the least means of protecting its reserve outside of heavy bond sales, which has added terror to the international gold movement of the last few years."

The improvident, the vile, the nefarious treasury! How could it have been prevailed upon to engage in an undertaking which the wise Mr. Horace White now says was so foolish? He has his remedy, too. "Let the government be disentangled from this business, and there will be little trouble in finding gold to meet the export needs."

If the redemption of notes in gold is a "foolish undertaking" for the treasury, why did Mr. White and his brethren place themselves behind the scheme with such ardor? And if this business belongs to the banks, why do they not engage in it? As Mr. White is on the spot, we presume he does not need to be told that the New York banks suspend gold payments whenever there is a demand for more than a few millions of gold for export. The gold has been drawn out of the treasury simply because the banks of New York city have suspended specie payments. Whether or not they have the necessary gold on hand is another question. It is a fact that they do not pay it out. From the moment that Cleveland, on the morning of the 6th of March, 1893, announced that he was willing to violate the law by redeeming the government notes in gold, down to the present day, the New York banks have refused to pay out gold for export, but have sent their customers to the subtreasury.

Now, if this has happened in the green leaf, what will happen in the gray? If the banks suspend gold payments whenever there is a foreign demand for gold, and when they know they could aid the treasury (and their own selfish cause) by so doing, what would happen when the whole foreign demand for gold centers at their counters? Why, in three months after the retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes, the banks would suspend specie payments and our currency would be on a paper basis. We are prepared to admit that the paper basis would be better for the people than the present gold basis, for the country was prosperous when the greenbacks were irredeemable. But the gold men say a silver basis would be ruinous, and if that is the case a paper basis would be worse than ruinous. It would not; but no matter. The goldites make the claim, and, in the same breath, propose to place the whole foreign and domestic demand for gold on the banks, and in this way rush the country to a suspension of specie payments by the time their scheme for currency reform could be put in operation.

If the banks are able to maintain gold payments now, why do they not give the country some evidence of it, and thereby relieve "the treasury's redemption machinery" from "the repeated danger to which it has been subjected?" But the opportunity of the banks has gone by. If they could have maintained gold payments they would have done so during the past four years; and if they had done so, there is hardly a reasonable plan of reform they could offer that the people would not have indorsed.

But the history of these four years, written in the poverty and misery of a betrayed people, shows that the banks not only refused to maintain gold payments, but joined actively in the raids on the treasury.

New York's Big Crop of "Cotton."

Of actual cotton, according to the statistics of the cotton exchange, New York city handled last year 486,567 bales. This really seems a very small number for the great American metropolis to handle.

But the dearth of actual cotton is accounted for by some additional figures given out by the exchange. These additional figures show that no actual cotton whatever is necessary in the "business" that is carried on in the name of cotton in the great American metropolis.

Nearly 45,000,000 bales of imaginary cotton were bought and sold in the exchange. The actual crop that the farmers raised last year had to compete in the markets with an imaginary crop five times as large as the actual crop. And yet there are some who insist that there is no overproduction. While the speculators who work in the cotton fields were producing their paltry crop, the farmers on the floor of the New York cotton exchange made a crop of 45,000,000—enough to stock four such worlds as the one we live on.

The figures of the cotton exchange also tell another story. They show that the cotton growers are not up to snuff. They work, and toil, and sweat to produce their paltry crop of a few millions each year and then complain because it fails to bring remunerative prices. But the farmers on the floor of the cotton exchange, without putting their hand to hoe or plow, manage by shrewd thrift and eastern industry, to raise five times as much cotton as the growers of the south.

The beauty about this cotton is that it doesn't have to be planted, worked, picked or ginned. No bagging or ties are necessary. It doesn't have to be hauled over the roads and railways. It doesn't have to be stored and insured. And, most marvelous of all, though it exists only in the imagination of a few wild-eyed speculators, it fetches as much or even more than the real cotton, and prevents the southern farmers from being puffed up with the pride that would grow out of higher prices and prosperity.

The figures given out by the cotton exchange afford food for reflection. We advise our farmers to ponder over them. In the great city of New York not half a million bales of actual cotton were handled last year. But there were bought and sold 45,000,000 bales that had no existence, save on paper.

This is called "business," and when this sort of "business" is particularly lively great wonder is expressed by those who are engaged in it that the people are not properous.

Our opinion is that there is a great overproduction of imaginary cotton.

Consul General Lee's Report.

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee's report on the Ruiz case makes it evident that Spain has permitted her treaty agreement with the United States to be violated in the most flagrant manner.

While the circumstatnces attending the death of Dr. Ruiz are familiar to many of our readers, the consul general's report recently filed in Washington gives to these circumstances official verification, and, therefore, invests them with fresh interest. One reason why the report has not been filed sooner is that Consul General Lee has been faithfully endeavoring to ascertain the precise facts of the tragedy.

As the result of this investigation it appears that Dr. Ruiz was arrested by a party of Spanish officers at his home on February 4, 1897, charged with taking part in a conspiracy to wreck a train operated by the Spanish authorities. From the evidence gathered by Consul General Lee it seems that Dr. Ruiz had nothing whatever to do with the conspiracy; but, instead of being allowed even the slightest opportunity to prove his innocence, he was rudely thrown into jail and there confined until the time of his death, without the privilege of communicating with any one on the outside. A postmortem examination of the prisoner disclosed the fact that he had come to his death through blows inflicted on the head. While the jailers stoutly insisted that Dr. Ruiz had committed suicide, the report of Consul General Lee inclines to the belief that he had been foully dealt with by the jailers.

In regard to the citizenship of Dr. Ruiz, the report states that no doubt can be entertained, as even the Spaniards themselves admit that he was a citizen of the United States. The report further states that at the time of his arrest Dr. Ruiz was a stout, vigorous man, about forty years of age. Since the death of the unfortunate prisoner nearly four months ago, his surviving wife and children have been in destitute circumstances.

Unless Spain can refute the charges brought out in Consul General Lee's report, she must make some reparation for the injury which she has wrought upon American citizens in Cuba. Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that Dr. Ruiz came to his death by reason of self-inflicted blows, it nevertheless remains that Spain is guilty of his death in permitting him to lie in prison without the means of communicating with any one except the jailers. Under the treaty with this country no American citizen can be kept "in communicado," or without means of communication, for a longer period than seventy-two hours; whereas Dr. Ruiz was confined in prison for thirteen days. In the light of these disclosures, therefore, it is evident that Spain must make some amends for her treatment of Dr. Ruiz.

Simultaneously almost with the filing of Consul General Lee's report on the Ruiz case, the report of Special Commissioner W. J. Calhoun has also been filed. It is interesting to note that the commissioner's report sustains the position taken by Consul General Lee several weeks ago on American intervention and furthermore makes it evident that Spain is conducting a most brutal and savage warfare on the island. As President McKinley has been waiting for Commissioner Calhoun to formally submit his report before recommending any definite action to congress, it now remains to be seen what attitude the chief executive must assume. Upon one report or the other he must necessarily act immediately. If he does not see fit to espouse the cause of suffering Cuba he must at least demand that the Spanish government carry out its treaty agreement with the United States.

New York's Reproach.

The taxpayers of New York state are bemoaning the fact that some $2,000,000 must yet be appropriated before the capitol building at Albany is eventually completed.

Up to the present time the structure has cost $21,545,888.62, or nearly twice as much as the capitol building at Washington, D. C. There is not a fouler blot on the history of New York than the one which records the perpetration of this iniquitous fraud.

When the plans of the building were first agreed upon, in 1865, it was stipulated that the cost was not to exceed $4,000,000. Since that time, however, the erection of the state capitol building has been a prolific source of corruption and dishonesty in New York state; and today, after a lapse of more than thirty years, it is still unfinished.

The following table shows how frequently and in what amounts the state legislature has been forced to make appropriations during the past thirty years:

1867	$ 10,000 00	1883	1,345,956 30
1868	50,000 00	1884	1,306,425 30
1869	451,215 63	1885	866,723 16
1870	827,575 49	1886	552,681 62
1871	482,942 37	1887	51,473 28
1872	856,106 98	1888	167,956 60
1873	1,175,600 00	1889	316,362 67
1874	610,275 16	1890	169,482 53
1875	1,392,712 08	1891	528,256 53
1876	908,487 92	1892	826,564 77
1877	728,220 20	1893	803,472 03
1878	1,075,700 00	1894	741,365 15
1879	994,836 44	1895	138,780 38
1880	1,035,678 56	1896	471,951 57
1881	1,392,328 75		
1882	1,266,756 25	Total	$21,545,888 62

How do these figures conpare with the statement that Georgia's magnificent capitol was not only built within the limits of the original appropriation, but that quite a handsome sum of money was turned back into the state treasury?

A Thriving Town.

Covington is one of the most progressive and enterprising towns in Georgia. Within the past few years the growth has been phenomenal, and there is nothing to indicate that its full measure of development has yet been reached.

In spite of the hard times which have prevailed in recent years the business interests of this thriving town have not been seriously affected. On the contrary, splendid results have been realized, and numerous commercial establishments have sprung up.

One of the most striking features of Covington is presented in is well-kept streets and pavements. Without making offensive comparisons, it may be claimed for this enterprising little center of trade and influence that few towns in Georgia betray more excellent regulations. But aside from this praiseworthy characteristic, it is interesting to note that Covington is making rapid progress in other directions. Especially in point of educational facilities is this progress notable. In the schools of Covington large numbers of students are yearly equipped for college, and the efficiency of the schools in preparing students for Emory is specially marked. Evidently there is a bright future ahead of this cultured and enterprising Georgia town.

Alfred H. Lewis finds that the Pennsylvania miners are in a starving condition. They need only a few more doses of "McKinley prosperity" to do them up entirely.

It was Mr. Dingley's bill when it went to the senate. Who's dinged old bill will it be when it gets back to the house?

If Mr. Hanna is defeated in Ohio he might come south and take charge of the republican party in Georgia.

It seems that the middle-of-the-road men are holding out for the postoffices.

A country postmastership is not a very big thing, but it seems to suit the ambition of the middle-of-the-road populists.

The Constitution suggested that there was a deal in the last campaign between the middle-of-the-road populists and the republicans. As a matter of fact, some of them are now receiving their pay in the shape of postoffices. What do the honest populist voters think of that sort of thing?

A North Carolina Opinion.

From The Davidson, N. C., Dispatch.

We are prepared to believe that chickens and eggs bring more money to this county than the entire wheat and corn crop combined.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Dollars and Dimes.

"Dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"
That is the song of the times—of the times!
The rich man, in mansions that glitter with light,
In his dream sees the gleam of the dollars so bright;
And in hovels of poverty still ring the chimes:
"Dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"

"Dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"
The song of the wrong and the right of the times!
And he that hath many moans ever for more—
For the waves that shall toss the bright gold on the shore;
And in black pits where poverty cowers from crimes:
"Dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"

"Dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"
And Oh! for the people, and Oh! for the times!
But money is bread, and the starving lips cry,
And the ravens that fed us are dead, and we die
While Love like a rose to the kiss of us climbs
For "dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"

A Texas exchange has this news item:

"Uncle Rufe Williams, aged ninety-two, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for assault with intent to murder. Two other indictments are awaiting him when he shall have served his time."

We trust that when "Uncle Rufe" gets out they will quash those indictments and give him a chance to start life over again.

Ohio's Bad Example.

"O what's the country comin' to?" said folks-on-parade.
"They're lynchin' men in Maryland," the color sergeant said;
"But it's all because Ohio tried to paint the country red—
That's why they're lynchin' people in the mornin'!"

"What's that so black against the sky?" said folks-on-parade:
"It's another chap they're hoistin' high," the color sergeant said;
"You see, Ohio started it; she took the road an' led—
That's why they're lynchin' people in the mornin'!"

An Alabama editor, being asked to give a definition of "poetry," replied:

"Poetry is nothing more than words thrown together with a jingle at the end of each line, like the music of a tin can at the end of a dog's tail."

Not to be outdone by the above, a Georgia editor adds this opinion:

"Poetry is the foolishest thing in the world; but it has return stamps on one end that help an editor to get his mail off."

People who have surveyed the heavens through the new Yerkes telescope declare that the moon is undoubtedly "a dead world."

What a picnic the man in the moon must have, if he's coroner!

Wouldn't It?

Now wouldn't it be nice
On a plunging ship of ice
To sail away where Arctic waters roll!
To fare and fare away
Where it's freezing every day,
And hang our summer straw hats on the pole!

To present our tickets there,
Where the dancing polar bear
Gives the only entertainment—without price;
To shake his frigid paws
And to give him our applause
In a comfortable theater of ice!

A rich farmer, who had given his only son a collegiate education, was persuaded to accompany the latter on a European tour. The first letter he wrote home contained this paragraph:

"Me an' John has done stood by the tomb of Henry the Fifth, who writ Shakespeare an' Richard the Third. Next week we air a-gwine ter hunt Milton's Paradise, what wuz lost."

Practical.

"My sweetheart," said the romantic maid, "has a poem on 'The Sea.'"

"Good enough," said the matter-of-fact girl, "but mine's still ahead of him: He has a ship there!"

A Georgia man wrote to a minister as follows:

"I write to know what's the lowest down price that you'll marry me for?"

The minister replied:

"I'll marry you for nothing, or $2."

Later, he received this message:

"I reckon I'll take the nothin'. Neither her nor me is wuth $2!"

Here and There.

She writes, with the deepest emotion,
Of the waves with their fury and foam;
She gathers the shells by the ocean,
He shells out the money at home!

Finances are running low in Spain. They are trying to save ammunition by starving out the Cubans.

The Texas legislature has been in session twenty days, and the only bills passed were ten-dollar bills.

A northern inventor has patented a non-sinkable vessel. There is now some hope of getting an American navy.

The Old Georgia Melon.

Of the old "oaken bucket"
Sweet stories they tell;
But the old Georgia melon's
The king of the well!

It dreams there till noon time,
When summer days rule;
An' comes up in June time
All drippin' with cool!

A lynching in Maryland follows the Ohio affair. Ohio has set a bad example to the country.

On being asked how business was, a Hebrew citizen replied:

"I can't complain: I failed three times this year already!"

It is said that Senator Hanna will spend the summer "down south." Things are getting too hot for him in Ohio.

F. L. S.

A Lesson They Must Learn.

From The Charlotte Observer.

The women of Urbana, O., are moving to have death made the penalty for the crime of which the negro Mitchell, who was lynched there, was guilty. The people of the north must learn the lesson that speedy trial and the death penalty is the only preventive of lynching in instances of this character. The negro Mitchell was doubtless lynched because he had been sentenced merely to a twenty-years' term of imprisonment.

NEWSPAPER REVOLUTION IN GREATER NEW YORK.

The men who make newspapers in New York city have always commanded good salaries, and have always deserved them. They have been men of brains, of varied talents, of long and muscular legs, of good appetites, and of genial dispositions. They have always been known as reporters and that professional appellation has been one of honor and dignity in the community. When called upon in any place and under any circumstances to name their calling these gentlemen freely and willingly confessed that they were reporters. The city directory said that they were reporters, their children at school said that their fathers were reporters, their wives' relatives boasted that they were reporters—everybody closely or remotely connected with them was proud of the fact that they were reporters.

This was some years ago. Today a careful and conscientious man will ask in vain in New York city for a reporter. The species has died out. The great army of able and agile young men who manufacture the newspapers of New York today, as they have done in the past, are all editors. Under the new and marvelous management of the great journals of Greater New York, the good old-fashioned system of newspaper work has disappeared. Men who lived honest and comfortable lives as reporters will not accept employment on any newspaper today unless they have a life contract at $35,000 a month with the indisputed privilege of printing everything they write and signing their names to everything that suits them.

A New York newspaper man whose assignment does not take him outside the city limits is a "correspondent." If he goes to Hoboken or Haverstraw he is a "personal representative." If his mission should take him to Washington, Cuba or Syracuse or Constantinople, he is a "special commissioner." There are other titles bestowed upon him for duties performed in the field, most of them of a character calculated to stir the ambitions, if not the animosities, of the unfortunates left at home. They are all under contract. New York newspaper offices nowadays are as full of contracts as the United States senate is of tariff amendments. In fact, a newspaper man without a contract is a good deal worse off, in the estimation of his fellows, than a newspaper man without a job.

A few days ago the writer watched with much interest the process by which a New York newspaper engages an office boy. Office boys in themselves have not changed. They are still a drug on the market, a thorn in the flesh, and a perpetual and luxuriant nuisance in every office in Park Row. They still steal postage stamps and circus tickets, and still have their professional contempt for the editor whose slaves they are not. It still takes them half a day to carry a telegram to the first floor of the building, and a whole day to go to the postoffice. In fact, there is no visible change whatever in the office boy of today from the office boy of 1797, except that in the latter year he did not have a standing and bitter quarrel with the telephone girls.

The editor who employed this particular office boy first notified the proprietor of the paper—and for the purposes of this truthful account the proprietor may have been Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, Mr. W. R. Hearst, or Mr. Anybody Else—that unfortunate circumstances over which he had no control had compelled him to kick his office assistant into the elevator shaft and to throw a section of steam radiator after him. The proprietor at once communicated this fact to the business manager, with a recommendation that a new office boy be employed. The business manager ordered his assistants to look for a suitable youngster and they, in turn, opened negotiations with all those known to be upon the market.

After a time Mr. Thomas Atkins was agreed upon by all concerned as an appropriate person, and the business manager was so notified. He informed the proprietor, who instructed his attorney to draw up a contract with Mr. Atkins on the best terms possible. Mr. Atkins secured the services of Lawyer Choate to represent him in the arrangement, and the two attorneys spent some days in settling the details. Mr. Atkins fully realized his privileges as a member of the journalistic profession and did not propose to be taken advantage of. The proprietor appreciated Mr. Atkins's professional standing and agreed with him that the matter of salary was merely a detail. The only question at issue was as to his privilege of disassociating with such members of the editorial staff as he saw fit. He held out for this right as one peculiar to all New York newspapers, and when the contract was signed this privilege was accorded him.

The next day Tommy went to work.

The good feeling which exists among the fraternity in New York is best illustrated by the fact that a great many of them speak to each other. In fact, in a large number of cases, even on the same paper, editors, special correspondents, commissioners, personal representatives, etc., are on sufficiently good terms to talk with each other at some length. They all talk with the proprietor. Whenever that busy gentleman is left unguarded for a moment everyone of his employees is willing to engage him in conversation for whatever length of time he has at his disposal. The subject of their conversation is always some other employee, and is invariably brought up for discussion by the visitor. The special commissioners and personal representatives like to talk about each other with the proprietor. They think it does them good.

There are many new faces in the newspaper business in New York. A man who kills his wife under especially interesting circumstances and is acquitted through the efforts of one newspaper can invariably find profitable employment on another. A woman whose divorce case in court has prompted the publication of details unusually warm is worth a large salary at any length of contract that suits her. A minister who was never heard of among his professional brethren until he said that Judas Iscariot was a gentleman can become the Sunday editor of almost any newspaper at almost any price he fixes. Almost anybody who has done anything erratic and errotic need not starve to death in Greater New York in times like these.

The interest that these newspapers take in public matters is so beautiful and unselfish as to be worthy of special comment. The man who first suggested to one proprietor that he buy the Brooklyn bridge and give it to the bicycle riders need never work again in his life. The other man who wanted to steal Grant's body is now being entertained in Europe at the proprietor's expense in spite of the fact that his scheme failed. There are no newspapers which are not running food shows, soup societies, free ice funds and clothing shops. In a short time some enterprising proprietor will open a hotel at which every man, woman and child who visits New York can stop free of charge.

Since Brooklyn was incorporated in Greater New York the effort of the newspapers to secure Brooklyn readers has shown an enterprise little short of sublime. They are booming Brooklyn men for mayor, printing Brooklyn news by the ton and distributing their papers in baby carriages.

And it pays.

Greater New York would not be great without its newspapers.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Recent discoveries in Mexico and Polynesia make it evident that trade relations were carried on between Mexico and China long before the commencement of the Christian era. Says a leading exchange in this connection: "It is a singular fact that about the time of the discovery of a rock covered with Chinese inscriptions in the state of Sonora, Mexico, there should be found in the Caroline islands evidences that a flourishing trade was carried on between China and Mexico by way of those islands at least twenty centuries ago. It has long been a theory of some ethnologists that the Aztecs and our own Indians had their origin with the Chinese and Japanese, and that the Alaszans, too, were of oriental origin. It would not be astonishing to learn that the Chinese, whose empire seems to reach back almost to the beginning of time, had explored and settled this country centuries before Columbus was born.

"I remember an effort made by Dr. Talmage some years ago in a sermon on shipboard," says a writer in The New York Sun, "in which he undertook to show his familiarity with nautical terms. He described the ship of life sailing through a troubled sea. The tars listened patiently to hear what was going to happen to this ship. 'She sails along twelve knots an hour,' continued Mr. Talmage, 'and suddenly there is a cry of "Man overboard."' The captain ordered the life line of hope thrown overboard. The sinking man grabs it and he is pulled on board saved.' There were looks of protest from every member of the crew at this statement and finally one old salt arose and said: 'No he wasn't, not if the ship was going twelve knots an hour, sir. He couldn't possibly. Reef sail on your ship of life and then that yarn will do to tell.' Talmage was not pleased and he brought his sermon to a close."

One of the most unique and thrilling adventures yet recorded comes from Sandusky, O. The story told in brief is as follows: "Frank Rubruska, a Polander, who makes a living by hunting, trapping and fishing in the Crane creek territory and lives alone in a hut on the edge of a big marsh, was awakened the other night by a stinging sensation in his right cheek, and raising his hand to his face grasped what proved to be a rat, which had bitten him in the cheek, and which, when he seized it, instantly bit him in three places on the hand. Rubruska raised up in bed and hurled the rat so violently against the wall that he killed it, and as he was about to spring from bed he felt sharp twinges of pain from bites in his back, neck and shoulder, and felt a swarm of rats running over him and heard some of them jump upon the floor and scamper away. He felt one of them clinging to his neck, and threw up his hand to knock the animal off, and as he did so the rat caught his index finger and bit it to the bone, and then leaped to the floor. Rubruska sprang from the bed and in doing so he stepped upon a rat, which bit him severely in the foot and hung on until he kicked the animal loose. In the meantime rats were heard scurrying about the room, and one of them seized Rubruska by the ankle. Rubruska struck a light, seized his shotgun, and fired at a pair of gleaming eyes in one corner of the room. The report of the gun frightened away all the rats except the one at which he shot and which was killed. Rubruska dressed his wounds as best he could and sat up until morning and at daylight went to secure the services of a surgeon. His wounds are painful and it is feared blood poisoning may result."

FAST TRAINS CRASH TOGETHER

Breaks Failed To Work and Three Men Seriously Hurt.

Thomasville, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—The east and west-bound fast trains on the Plant system collided at Climax this afternoon, both engines and two or three cars being completely demolished.

Engineer Flovin, Fireman Jones and Express Messenger Gilbert on the west-bound train were quite seriously hurt by jumping.

The fireman on the east-bound train was also injured.

The passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

The cause of the collision was the failure of the airbrakes on the west-bound train to work.

INCENDIARIES BURN A BARN

Two Buildings and Contents and Valuable Animals Destroyed.

Smithville, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—H. H. Laramore, of this county, lost by fire last night his stockade and barn together with all the contents. Only one of seven head of horses and mules in the lot escaped. That one is badly burned. Seven fine hogs were also burned.

The barns were filled with corn, oats and fodder and a large number of improved agricultural implements, none of which were saved.

The fire was without doubt of incendiary origin and strong efforts are being made to apprehend the guilty party.

Mr. Laramore had a similar misfortune two years ago.

BANKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Association Discusses Important Subjects, Then Adjourns.

Birmingham, Ala., June 10.—(Special.)—Considerable interest was displayed in the second day's session of the Alabama Bankers' Association today. "Does Bank Advertising Pay?" "Bank Taxation in Alabama," "Our Financial Ills—Their Causes and Cure," were the subjects handled.

A motion prevailed that a committee present a memorial at the next meeting of the National Bankers' Association looking to a reduction of taxation on circulation and also to have a law enacted permitting national banks to issue legal issues at par value of bonds.

Officers were elected and the result was as follows:

J. B. Cobbs, Birmingham, president; F. S. Moody, Tuscaloosa, vice president, and Tom O. Smith, Birmingham, secretary and treasurer.

The following were appointed as the executive committee of the state association: J. W. Whiting, Mobile; B. Steiner, Birmingham; R. M. Green, Opelika; P. H. Earl, Birmingham, and E. W. Rucker, Birmingham.

A trolley ride was given this afternoon and the session closed with a banquet tonight at the Morris hotel, at which a number of speeches, mostly on financial matters, were made.

Not a Thing.

From The Chattanooga News.

The country "will not do a thing" to the McKinley administration if it does not do something for Cuba.

EARLY IN THE MORNING.

Savannah, Ga., Press: Major J. F. Hanson denies that he either owns or controls The Macon Telegraph. This lifts a heavy burden from that paper. We trust it will now take in its sign.

Lawrenceville, Ga., News: The Daily Constitution now arrives here by the Seaboard freight train at 6 o'clock every morning, five hours earlier than formerly. This is much appreciated by its patrons.

Hartwell, Ga., Sun: The Daily Atlanta Constitution now gets into Hartwell on the morning of publication and its readers are delighted. It is a great paper and there is no end to its enterprise.

Canon, Ga., Union: By a recent arrangement of the publishers of The Atlanta Constitution its readers along the E. A. L. railway now receive the daily paper seven hours earlier than heretofore. The leading feature of The Constitution is to print the news and give it to its readers when it is news.

Canon, Ga., Press: The subscribers of The Daily Constitution along the E. A. L. railroad were agreeably surprised Thursday morning on receiving the paper by the morning instead of the evening train as heretofore. This gives us the paper seven hours earlier and all are pleased with the enterprise of The Constitution.

Greensboro, N. C., Record: The Atlanta Constitution now reaches Greensboro on the noon train of the day of publication—seven hours ahead of the New York and Washington papers. The Constitution is the leading daily in the south, and if you want to get all the news fresh, and at the same time get a good sound silver paper, take The Atlanta Constitution.

Greenville, S. C., Mountaineer: The Atlanta Constitution created a sensation yesterday morning when the newsboys were selling its daily edition on the streets before breakfast in Greenville. The explanation was that The Constitution is now issuing a special edition for South Carolina, which goes to press at midnight, and reaches here at 5:30 a. m. It will give special attention to the local news of our city and section, and will have correspondents to cover the Piedmont region, which with its full telegraphic service from all parts of the world, ought to secure a large number of subscribers in our city.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald: It is an interesting fact that of recent years the population of the cities has increased almost phenomenally and that most of this increase has been at the expense of the rural districts. Especially has this been true of the manufacturing districts, as most of the factory operatives in the south are drawn from the farms. It is stated on good authority that during the two decades extending from 1870 to 1890 not less than 6,000,000 people in the United States moved from the rural districts to the cities. If this process continues for any length of time it is evident that the growth of our cities will soon exhaust the rural districts completely.

Charleston, S. C., News and Courier: Our opinion is decided that the best place in the south for the first textile school is Atlanta. It is the largest and most progressive city in the cotton manufacturing region of the south. It is able to build and equip a textile school that will equal any of its kind in the north, and will employ its ability promptly and effectively if the thoughts of its people take that direction. It has a thousand manufacturing industries for the general practical training of the textile students. It has twenty cotton mills for their special practical training. It has a finely equipped technological school already, the courses in which doubtless cover much of the ground required to be covered in a textile school. It is within easy reach of all possible students in this section. It is the best place in the south for a textile school. The numerous and important interests concerned in the early establishment of such a school should unite at once to establish it there.

SOME SOUTHERN STORIES.

In North Carolina the Davidson county moonshiners are stealing the registered government distilleries.

Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh, is the owner of the most valuable collection of letters in the state, and of one of the finest portraits of the revolutionary period. Part of this very choice collection was on view some years ago and was insured for $10,000, which gives an idea of its value.

Some idea of the value of the trucking interests of North Carolina may be drawn from the statement that the strawberry crop alone this year has brought in the sum of $640,000.

The raising of a large crop on a small piece of ground has often been demonstrated, but Dr. Walter Stuart, of Kentucky comes to the front with a showing that is simply marvelous. On a piece of ground seventy-two by 150 feet, he raised and sold last year nearly $160 worth of strawberries, and this year he expects to realize considerably more.

Judge C. A. Hardin, of Kentucky, drank a half pint of gasoline Monday through mistake for mineral water. Mrs. Hardin hurridly called up a physician over the telephone, and in agitated voice inquired if there was danger in the dose. The physician replied: "No danger; just keep him away from fire and matches."

During the recent earthquake Mr. T. L. Beachman, of Asheville, was standing on the bank of the French Broad river and saw several large fish run out of the water and upon the bank of the stream, which were captured by the bystanders. One of the fish, a large red horse, ran up a steep embankment fully two feet high, though the bank was so steep that the fish rolled back into the water.

They are trying to decide an interesting question in North Carolina. A negro woman, who is serving a lengthy term in the penitentiary, gave birth to a child, and now it is claimed that the state has a right to it. Some years ago when a child was born inside the prison the question arose as to whether or not it was not the property of the state. The infant was brought up in the penitentiary and when four years of age was released to friends of the mother.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS.

Georgia Will Be Represented at Toronto by a Large Delegation.

The international conference of Epworth Leaguers to be held in Toronto, Canada, will be well attended by members of the league from Atlanta and the state generally.

This conference, which meets July 15th, will be the largest assembly of young Methodists ever held. It is expected that the number in attendance will be very near to 100,000.

There are over 800 leaguers in Atlanta and quite a large number of them will go to the conference. The Atlanta delegation will leave on July 12th by the Southern and go straight to Niagara without change. The round trip fare will be $26.10. Some of the states will send as many as three or four thousand delegates and Georgia will be in the procession with a thousand or so. The rates will not be confined to members of the league and any one may go along with the leaguers who wants to. The programmes are being sent out from Toronto and are expected in Atlanta in a day or so.

It Is.

From The Fair Bluff, N. C., Times.

It is a shame that our farmers have to buy corn in a country like this where the soil is so responsive to well directed labor. Bad legislation is not responsible for all our woes.

N THE MORNING.

...Press: Major J. F. Han... the either owns or controls ...graph. This lifts a heavy ...t paper. We trust it will ...sign.

...Ga., News: The Daily ...y arrives here by the Sea... ...in at 6 o'clock every morn... ...arlier than formerly. This ...ted by its patrons.

...Sun: The Daily Atlanta ...w gets into Hartwell on ...publication and its readers ...is a great paper and these ...enterprise.

...ion: By a recent arrange... ...shers of The Atlanta Con... ...ders along the E. A. L. ...eive the daily paper seven ...n heretofore. The leading ... Constitution is to print ...ve it to its readers while

...Press: The subscribers of ...itution along the E. A. L. ...greeably surprised Thurs... ...n receiving the paper by ...tead of the evening train ...This gives us the paper ...rlier and all are pleased ...rise of The Constitution.

...N. C., Record: The At... ...on now reaches Greenes... ...n train of the day of pub... ...ours ahead of the New ...ington papers. The Con... ...leading daily in the south, ... to get all the news fresh, ...e time get a good sound ...ke The Atlanta Constitu...

...C., Mountaineer: The At... ...n created a sensation yes... ...when the newsboys were ...edition on the streets be... ...Greenville. The explana... ...he Constitution is now is... ...edition for South Carolina, ...press at midnight, and ...5:30 a. m. It will give ... to the local news of our ...and will have correspond... ...e Piedmont region, which ...egraphic service from all ...ld, ought to secure a large ...ribers in our city.

...C., Herald: It is an in... ...that of recent years the ...e cities nas increased al... ...lly and that most of this ...en at the expense of the ... Especially has this been ...anufacturing districts, as ...ory operatives in the south ...the farms. It is stated on ...hat during the two decades ...1870 to 1890 not less than ... the United States moved ... districts to the cities. If ...ntinues for any length of ...nt that the growth of our ...exhaust the rural districts

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Is.

... N. C., Times. ...our farmers have to ...y like this where the ...o well directed labor. ...responsible for all our

POLICY HOLDERS MAY BE ASSESSED

...ers of Mutual Insurance ...panies File Red Hot Bill.

FOR COURT'S ORDER

That Policy Holders Pay Off All the Liabilities.

ASSETS ARE WORTHLESS

...Holders of Georgia Mutual, ...chanics' Mutual and Manu... ...urers' Mutual May Be Heavily Assessed for Unpaid Losses.

...al policy-holders of mutual fire in... ...companies be called upon to pay ...ments which are contemplated ...de with which to meet the liabili... ...e companies?

...estion, which is indeed interesting ... policy-holder in a mutual insur... ...pany, has been raised in the su... ...ert by the filing of three intervening ...ich were placed on record yester... ...e clerk's office.

...ventions were filed in the cases ...three mutual insurance companies, ...ed with local capital and which ...in operation until recently, when ...were appointed upon the applica... ...creditors.

...three companies which are involved ...igation are the Mechanics' Mutual ...e Company, of Atlanta; the Geor... ...ual Insurance Company, of At... ...and the Manufacturers' Mutual In... ...e Company, of Atlanta. Each of ...hese companies is now in the hands ...eiver and the assets are being held ...der order of the superior court. The ...entions were filed by Attorney Sam... ...Brins, who represents several credi... ...of the companies.

...Interventions were presented Judge ...ts and he signed an order setting ...ses on June 17th, at which time the ...ants are to show cause. The credi... ...are made parties as prayed for and ...eeting will determine whether or not ...olicy-holders of the companies will ...essed a sufficient amount to pay off ...abilities of the companies.

...alleged in the intervention that the ...ics' Mutual Insurance Company is ...the hands of a receiver. Mr. A. J. ... *recently appointed* receiver by ...erior court and he has been investi... ...s the condition of the company. ...found that the assets are practical... ...orth and that but little, if any, can ...aid upon the guarantors who at... ...d to secure the policy-holders from

...liability of the Mechanics' Mutual ...ed at $18,305.58, and as it is claimed ...he litigation will cost the sum of ...the court is asked to authorize the ...of directors to assess the policy... ...so that the sum of $20,000 can be ...It is intended that this $20,000, ...it is proposed to be raised by assess... ...shall be used in paying off the liabili... ...of this company.

...Georgia Mutual Insurance Company ...e in the hands of a receiver, Mr. ...el Erwin having been appointed re... ...by Judge Lumpkin only a few days ...It is alleged that the liabilities of this ...pany amount to $3,000 and it is proposed ...the policy-holders be assessed this ...so that the debts of the company ...be paid and the fire losses unpaid may

...Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance ...pany has been in the hands of a re... ...for several months. When the credi... ...suit was filed the court appointed Mr. ...Smith to take charge of the assets ...the company. The report of the re... ...to the intervention states, shows ...the assets of the company are practi... ...worthless, while the liabilities are ...ated at $13,737.65. The court is asked ...authorize the board of directors to levy ...assessment against the policy-holders ...will secure a fund of $16,000.

...that the petition be granted as prayed ...would mean that every policy-holder ...the mutual companies would be liable ...any assessment that would be neces... ...to meet the fund which is desired. The ...ntion states that under the charter the ...olders are partners in the company ...that no limit is placed upon their ...

...hearing is set for June 17th.

THE DOG IS A NUISANCE.

...T IN WHAT JUDGE RODGERS SAYS ABOUT IT.

...dge Is Arraigned in the Police ...rt for Telling a Neighbor What He Thought of a Dog.

...the police court yesterday afternoon ...Robert L. Rodgers, the well-known ..., was arraigned for telling one of ...neighbors what he thought about a ...dog" that would jump at everybody ...ed in the street.

...owner of the dog, Mr. Belcher, stated ...lived near Judge Rodgers, in West ...and that the judge had talked roughly ...to him twice about a cur dog which he, ...kept in his yard.

...Judge Rodgers explained to the court ...the dog was the "biggest fool dog in ..." and was a nuisance to every... ...who passed, having a habit of sud... ...ping on the fence and barking. ...he talked to Belcher because Belcher ...launched him about his boy throw... ...rocks at the dog.

...recorder held that Mr. Belcher had ...right to keep any kind of dog he wish... ...long as it was confined in his yard. ...assessed a fine of $3.75, which the judge ...but it is probable that he will take ...measure to have the dog removed ...process of law as a public nuis...

Trunk Repairing.

...business as well as making new ...valises and traveling bags of all ...Davis Trunk Factory, 17 E. Alabama

STOLEN GEM TURNS UP

Ring Taken from Mr. A. E. Thornton's Is at Last Found.

IT HAD BEEN PUT IN PAWN

By Tracing Back It Was Found That It Had Been in the Possession of Young Will Crawford.

Mr. S. B. Burdette was tried before Judge Foute yesterday for receiving and selling stolen goods. It developed in the trial that a ring claimed to have been bought from Will Crawford, now in jail waiting trial, was the cause of the warrant.

N. Kaiser, the jeweler and pawnbroker who has a store in the Kimball house, on the Decatur street side, had the warrant sworn out. He claimed that Burdett came into his store last Friday with a handsome diamond and asked what it was worth.

"I told him it was worth $75, and I would give him that amount for it. We made the transaction and I sent the ring on to New York to have it repolished.

Detectives Looney and Hewitt, who have been working on the Thornton diamond robbery, traced the stone to Kaiser's store. The detectives made a demand for it, as Mr. Thornton identified the diamond as one of those stolen from his house during the exposition. When the ring was taken from Kaiser he went to Burdette, who has a wire stand in the Kimball, and demanded back the money, and Kaiser went before the justice of the peace and swore out the warrant.

The detectives, after making a strong investigation, found that the ring had been sold to Oscar Farr by Will Crawford during the exposition. Farr was in court and told the following story:

"Some time during the exposition I met Will Crawford. I had known him only a short time when he wanted to sell the ring to me for $25. I saw that it was a good diamond and worth fully this amount. He said that his sister was going to give a party and that it was her ring and that she wanted him to sell it for her.

"I bought the ring and wore it until three months ago, when I was hard pressed and needed some money. I pawned it to Henry Schaul for $50. Schaul kept the ring for two months and then notified me that he was going to sell it as an unredeemed pledge. As I did not have the money, I couldn't redeem it, so I told him to go ahead and sell it."

Henry Schaul was placed on the stand. He stated that he did not know the ring was stolen when he loaned Farr the money on it.

"Mr. Burdett came into my store and said he could sell a good diamond if he had one. I then notified Farr that his time had run out and that I was going to sell the ring. He told me to sell it and I turned it over to Burdette and told him all over $65 he could get for it he could have.

"He took the ring and gave me the $65. I will say that Burdette did not know the ring was stolen, as I did not know it myself."

Justice Foute reserved his decision until today at 10 o'clock.

REPORT ON THE JAIL.

THE GRAND JURY MAY CONDEMN LARGE PART OF PLUMBING.

Declares the Plumbing for the New Jail Does Not Comply with Sanitary Requirements.

The plumbing which is being placed in the new county jail is meeting with criticism and the grand jury yesterday received a letter from the city sanitary department, which was incorporated in a report which was made by the buildings committee of that body.

The letter stated that the plumbing in the rear of the jail was not in accord with the ordinances of the city. The letter was signed by Chief Veal and was directed to Mr. A. B. Steele, the chairman of the buildings committee of the grand jury.

The letter is as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., June 9, 1897.—Mr. A. B. Steele, Chairman of Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Grand Jury —Dear Sir: Being requested by you to make a statement concerning the plumbing of the new county jail, wherein it complies and conflicts with the city plumbing laws, I beg to say that I have made a thorough inspection of the plans, and find the following:

"That the plans for the plumbing in the resident portion of the jail is strictly according to the city laws; but the plumbing for the jail proper, or cell work, is in some respects, not according to the law. First, the traps from closets and basins are more than two feet from their respective fixtures. Second, the traps from floor drains of the basement are not ventilated. Third, the traps in the corridors, for the purpose of draining the floors, are not ventilated from the crown of the traps; also they connect with the rain water leaders, which conflicts with section 33 of the city plumbing laws, which read as follows:

"'Sec. 33. Rain water leaders shall not be used as soil, waste or vent pipes, nor shall any soil, waste or vent pipes be used as a leader.'

"The sanitary department will take pleasure in trying to get the general council to pass such amendments to existing ordinances as do not conflict with good sanitation and which may be necessary for the protection of the plumbing against the violence of prisoners.

"THOMAS E. VEAL,
"Chief Sanitary Department.
"W. B. GUIMERIN,
"Plumbing Inspector."

The full text of the report of the buildings committee of the grand jury is not known, but it has been stated that the report shows that a portion of the plumbing will probably be condemned. The building committee of the board of county commissioners will probably hold a called session this morning to investigate the report.

KAPPA ALPHAS GIVE CAR RIDE

They Enjoyed Last Night in Riding Over the City with Friends.

The Kappa Alphas gave a delightful car ride to their visiting friends and young ladies of this city last night.

The fraternity colors, crimson and old gold, were seen in profusion flowing from the dresses of the young ladies. The car carried the party all over the city, and with the merry laughter and fun, attracted no small amount of attention.

Judge John Candler and wife were the chaperons of the party. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Martin were also among the funmakers.

The Kappa Alphas on the car were:

Judge John S. Candler, Hale, Hurt, Sledge, Candler, Garner, Rambo, Crew, Hall, Ramspeck, Black, Clarke, Scott. Among the invited young men were: Hopkins, Hargood, Martin, Glenn, Cole, Atkins and Lucius Harris. The young ladies in the party were: Misses Fraser, Sledge, Glenn, Hurt, Scales, Miller, Scott, Stewart, Martin, Armstrong, Lowry, Garnee and others.

Dentists' Convention Adjourns.

The Georgia State Dental Association, which has been in convention at Warm Springs, adjourned yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday was devoted to the reading and discussion of papers on several topics, prominent among which was the subject of electric dentistry.

The convention was unusually largely attended and both a pleasant and profitable session was enjoyed. The dentists meet next year on St. Simons island.

"A SUICIDE?--NIT," WIRED STEPHENS

Singular Story of a Story That Was Not a Story.

DEATH FROM SUNSET ROCK

How a Man Did Not Cast Himself Down All for Love.

THE PROCESS OF PRACTICAL JOKE

It Was Said That a Tobacco Drummer Had Thrown Himself Down from a High Cliff.

Here is the story of a big story that was not a story.

Here is the thrilling narrative of disappointed love. Here is what was to have been a most marvelous suicide sensation.

This is to show how wary a newspaper must often be, and to expose a man who signs himself "H. P. Sloan," registered at Rossmore hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., but who is thought to be a tobacco man by the name of Burdick.

Wednesday night with the regular news mail of The Constitution came the following letter:

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Editor Constitution: About noon this day one S. G. Stephens, registered from New York, jumped from near Sunset Rock, the most dangerous precipice on Lookout mountain, and was instantly killed on the rocks below. On his person was found a note addressed to Miss Annie Walker, Warrenton, Ga., and attached to same a request to forward it to Mrs. Annie Broyles, Atlanta; also was found a copy of Atlanta Constitution of yesterday's (June 8th) edition, with an article headed "Brothers Heroes in Two Love Stories," marked out with red ink.

In this article it appears that Miss Walker married a young man of your city on Monday, the 7th instant. There was a letter found also from her indicating a sudden change in her domestic affairs, and as though she had "let him go" for some one else.

So from surrounding circumstances we naturally presume that the rash deed was committed in consequence of this bit of romance printed in your Tuesday's paper.

He was undoubtedly a traveling salesman for the American Tobacco Company. He came here from Atlanta Friday last, and seemed to be a pleasant, congenial young man, making friends with all with whom he came in contact.

If his address is known in Atlanta, please wire me.

This letter bore the stamp of authenticity. It bore the material of the most exciting romance narrated in Atlanta for years.

It was news of a very warm nature.

Upon receipt of this letter an investigation was made and a most realistic account of the affair was written.

As soon as the letter above was received a representative of The Constitution was sent to the residence of Mr. Bruce Broyles, the well-known grocer.

Mr. Broyles had been married only three days.

He was found at his home on Georgia avenue.

Here is what the story written for yesterday's paper told of Mr. Broyles:

Mr. Broyles is living with his bride in a pretty little cottage just off South Pryor on Georgia avenue, and under the same roof are his brother and his bride.

Mrs. Broyles does not know that the rejected lover is dead.

Her husband will keep it from her until he can take her to her home in Warrenton.

Here is his view of it—the view of the successful man:

He was sorry to know that his former rival had decided that he had rather be dead than give up the woman he loved. But what would his wife care? What would she say? Had she loved the handsome young man who has been dashed to death, or had it been a mere passing fancy? Would she snap her fingers and say, "More the fool for his foolish deed!" or would the shock be of serious severity?

"No, I shall not tell her," said Mr. Broyles. "It will be better for her not to know. She has not been well since yesterday, and I shall not let her know until I can take her home with her people again. I do not know what effect it will have.

She Spoke of Stephens.

"Yes," continued Mr. Broyles, "she had spoken to me of Stephens. How I met her is well known. It is scarcely eight weeks since she stepped from the train when the Epworth Leaguers came in. That was the first time I had seen her. She was at the house where I lived. I loved her then.

"She told me that she had a friend named Stephens who worked for the American Tobacco Company. He had addressed her, but there was something about him that she did not like, and she had not taken him. He had insisted, but she had put him off and given him to understand that she could never marry him.

"I do not believe that they were engaged."

This was not satisfactory. The correspondent was wired to exhaust every effort to find where the story originated, and see if there was not some foundation for it. At the same time a telegram was sent to the supposed dead man, addressed to Rossmore hotel. It told him that the news had thrown Mrs. Broyles into hysterics.

"If you are alive, say so at once," the telegram read.

At 2:10 a message came from the regular correspondent. It read:

Stephens is at Rossmore hotel and is unhurt. Man who signed "Sloan" is not Sloan. No such man at Rossmore and I am inclined to think it is a joke or a fake.

The Dead Man Heard From.

At last the dead man was heard from. The message came to The Constitution shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It said:

It's all a mistake. I know nothing of its origin. I am all O. K.
S. G. STEPHENS.

Then came another message from the regular correspondent:

Sloan appears to be alias for man named Burdick, who knew Stephens, a tobacco drummer, and he sent The Constitution a message to have some fun with Stephens's "girl." The whole thing is a fake.

This ended the story. This is why the most startling news of the day did not appear in The Constitution of yesterday.

In the meantime, contrary to what he had said, Mr. Broyles had informed his wife, who was naturally very deeply affected. When the account of the tragedy did not appear in yesterday's paper he came to the conclusion that he had been imposed upon the night before and thought that the reporter who called for information concerning Stephens was Stephens himself, who wished to get one more look at the young lady. And so a practical joke was passed. Stephens is still alive and Mr. and Mrs. Broyles very happy.

Gail Borden
Eagle Brand
CONDENSED MILK.
Little Book "INFANT HEALTH" sent FREE
NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO. N.Y.

PICKING TEACHERS

It Is Given Out That Few Changes Will Be Made.

TWO PRINCIPALS MAY RETIRE

Members of the Board Will Visit the School and Study the Needs of the System.

The teachers' committee of the board of education is busily at work selecting the different teachers for the coming year. They are holding long sessions every day. They are carefully investigating the record and ability of every teacher, black and white. The committee will meet at the Boys' High school building Saturday at noon to complete the report and the board of education will meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the work of election will commence.

It is known that there will be very few changes among the teachers. The policy of the board is conservative.

Major Slaton will be re-elected, probably by unanimous vote, report says. So far no candidates have been brought forward, and the commissioners seem to be a unit as to his election.

Rumor also says that two of the principals of other schools will be dropped entirely. Certain it is, however, that the body of old teachers, recommended for re-election by the old board, will be reinstated.

Members Will Play Detectives.

Heretofore the old board has been relying on the reports of the principals and superintendent for the ability and conduct of teachers. Members rarely visited the schools themselves.

The new board has turned over a new leaf. Hereafter every member will visit the schools personally, without invitation and without warning. They want to inspect the actual every day routine and see for themselves how the schools are conducted.

"I am going to see," said Judge Van Epps yesterday afternoon, "just how the schools are being conducted from personal observation. When I have sat in a schoolroom five or ten minutes and there has been no warning of my coming, I can easily gain a good idea of the ability of a teacher without having to rely on the reports of others."

WILL APPEAL FOR COOPER

PETITION TO BE PRESENTED GOVERNOR ATKINSON.

Attorneys of John Tyler Cooper Will Ask That the Three Months in Jail Be Stricken from Sentence.

Executive clemency will be asked for on behalf of John Tyler Cooper, who was recently sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and remain in jail three months. In a few days, just as soon as the papers in the case can be prepared, Attorneys Ben Hill and John T. Glenn will appear before the governor and make a plea for Cooper, stating that the fine is ample punishment for the alleged crime of embezzlement.

It will be urged that Mr. Cooper has suffered great pain and mental anguish on account of the court trials and the publicity which have been given him since the alleged shortage occurred, and the governor will be shown that Cooper was for more than thirty years a prominent official of both the county and city, during which time he handled several millions of dollars.

"We think the sentence is too heavy," said Mr. Ben Hill yesterday. "The fine will be paid, but we will ask the governor to wipe out the jail feature of the sentence."

Mr. Cooper's friends have rallied to his aid, and great influence will be brought to bear upon the governor.

ONLY MEMBER IN THE STATE

JOHN TYLER COOPER A REVOLUTIONARY DESCENDANT.

He Is the Only Member in Georgia of the Famous Society of the Revolutionary Cincinnati.

But one member of the famous institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, lives within the state of Georgia, and that one member is John Tyler Cooper. Since his conviction the question has been raised as to whether or not Mr. Cooper would be required to resign from the order which is now national in its reputation.

The Society of the Cincinnati was formed by the officers of the American Army of the Revolution in 1782, and no one is eligible to membership unless he is a direct descendant of an officer of the revolution, and he must at the same time be the eldest living male of the family. Originally there were lodges in each of the thirteen states, but many of the lodges have become disorganized and but few are said to remain now intact.

The lodge of the society in Georgia is practically abandoned, and none but Mr. Cooper is now alive who once held membership in the honored organization. Mr. Tom Eggleston, the insurance agent, is entitled to membership in the order, it is said, but he has never qualified, and is consequently not a member.

FULLER SUES FOR DAMAGES.

He Rode His Bicycle Into a Hole and Now Wants Pay from the City.

W. T. Fuller has filed suit against the city of Atlanta for $5,000, alleging that while he was riding his bicycle out Georgia avenue he ran into a hole, which had been made by the city and about which no lights had been placed.

The petition, which was filed yesterday by Judge T. P. Westmoreland and Goodwin & Westmoreland, alleges that the place was not protected and no signal lights of warning were placed at the dangerous excavation as the city ordinance requires.

The Tennessee Centennial.

One of the best and most artistically arranged exhibits at the Nashville exposition is the mining, agricultural and forestry department of the Southern railway. Mr. G. P. Greene, the most popular and efficient manager, has entire charge of this display. His hundreds of friends will receive a most cordial reception at this building during their visit to the Centennial.

WILL TAX BOARDS BE MADE AGAIN?

Peculiar Condition of Affairs in the State Finances.

HOW AN OLD LAW FADED

Now It Is Said That It Will Be Put In Use Again.

AT WORK ON GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Blalock Committee Took Up the Department of Professor Yeates Yesterday.

The special committee of investigation went into the geological department of the state yesterday.

They made a call upon Professor Yeates, the state geologist, and were escorted in the little room about the walls of which were specimens of minerals and rocks collected from various parts of the state.

Chairman Blalock asked Professor Yeates to talk and he gave the committee a lengthy lecture upon the geological periods, the deposits of Georgia and explained the magnificent resources of the state.

After a preliminary explanation of his field work and the method in which he conducted his examinations and carried on the geological department, Professor Yeates went into finances.

He told how the $8,000 appropriated to his department every year was disbursed. He exhibited his vouchers, and these were checked up and compared with the warrants drawn on the treasury.

Finished with the Contingent Fund.

The committee had finished its examination of the expenditures of the contingent fund. The books in the comptroller's office are still under inspection, however, and from these books in which the accounts of all departments are shown the committee will trace up the expenses of the different offices.

As to Tax Returns.

During its examination the committee has run across the information which upon frequent occasions has been called to the attention of the house and that is the discrepancy between the actual area of the state and the returns given in by the different counties. This is very wide and it is thought that some recommendation will be made to the present house asking for a measure to be passed providing for better methods in the different counties.

The Old Equalization Board.

Comptroller Wright was seen yesterday afternoon.

"I have upon various occasions called the attention of the legislature to the loose methods which have been going on among some of the counties in this very matter," he said. "The law providing for the county boards of equalization was passed to prevent this very thing."

Comptroller Wright explained that in 1891, at his suggestion and through the efforts of Dr. Lane, the bill providing for the appointment of the board of equalization went through. It was this bill which provided against the failure of making true returns, which the committee has discovered.

The bill provided for the appointment of five freeholders in every county, the appointment to be made by the commissioner of roads and revenue, or the ordinary.

The duty of the board was given as follows:

"That it shall be the duty of the said board of equalization to receive all returns of real and personal property made to the receiver of tax returns of their county, and whenever any person or body co-operate whose duty it is to make returns of any kind of property subject to tax action by the laws of the state, have failed or shall fail to return the whole or any part thereof at the true cash market value, the said board of equalization shall proceed to assess the property of every such defaulting person or persons or body corporate, at such an amount as is in their judgment just and equitable on the best and most reliable information to be obtained by the said board."

Section 4 provides "that the receivers of tax returns shall not enter upon their tax digests any return of a taxpayer until the same has been accepted and approved by said board of equalization."

Repealed at the Next Session.

For the year 1891 this law was put in force, and all over the state by the wealthier class there was a hue and cry against the law. At the next session of the legislature it was repealed three days after the legislature met.

Some idea of its effect can be gathered from the receipts of 1891, which show up $463,753,534 on the books of the comptroller. The next year the law was repealed and only $444,969,755 was taken in. While this law was in force the real value of the property in the state came nearer being returned than at any time in its history. It may be that the present committee will recommend the passage of a similar bill at the coming session. At any rate, there is a vast falling off in returns, and the members of the committee think that some action should be taken. The committee will continue upon the examination of the geological department today.

HE CHASES THEM TO ATLANTA

General Gill Buys Three Horses from Frank Stewart.

General John W. Gill after chasing over Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio hunting for a pair of buggy horses came to Atlanta to get what he wanted.

General Gill is one of Baltimore's wealthiest men and like all native Marylanders is fond of a fine piece of horseflesh.

A month ago he left home to buy a pair of horses for his own use, and went naturally to Kentucky. He visited two or three places, among them Lexington, but could find nothing that suited him exactly. At Lexington he heard of a pair of seal brown bays that had been sold to an Indiana man. They seemed to suit him, and he took the train for Indianapolis, but found there that the horses had been sold to a Cleveland, O., man. The general visited a half dozen of the best stock farms in Indiana, but could not find what he wanted. He then went to Cleveland, but there found that the team he was looking for had been sold to an Atlanta man. He tried two or three Ohio breeders, but was again disappointed and started at once for Atlanta.

He reached here yesterday morning and found the sealskin bays stalled in Atlanta. They were put against the tongue and performed so nicely that it did not take the general long to make a trade.

Alongside the team stood a red sorrel, one of the finest saddlers ever brought south, and the general took a fancy to his style.

Last night the Seaboard Air-Line shipped the three to Baltimore, and there, it is safe to say, they will take all the ribbons.

When dizzy take Beecham's Pills.

Are You Dyspeptic?

If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale everywhere.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES.

Finance and Teachers Will Both Meet Saturday.

The finance committee of the board of education will meet Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. It is very probable that important matters will come up at this meeting.

The committee on teachers will meet at 12 o'clock on Saturday. This will be a preliminary meeting to that of the board which will be called to order at 2 o'clock.

CHEAP STORAGE.

Bonded Warehouse, C. E. CAVERLY, Corner Hunter and Madison Sts. 'Phone 444.

Bargains Multiply.

Fancy Groceries at and below actual cost ought to tempt every economical buyer. Hundreds are tempted. They respond, investigate, find our claims true and gather bountifully of the various attractions.

Huckins' Soups at 25c per can is an interesting item. If you are not partial to soup in hot weather, save it until next fall.

French Peas at less than cost of importation. All kinds of jellies and preserves cheaper and better than you can make them yourself. And you escape the burden of working over a sizzling kettle.

After we move prices will snap back to the regular notch. Will pay you to take large quantities now.

KAMPER GROCERY CO.
390-392 Peachtree St.

TOO MANY SHOES.
PRICES CUT DEEP.
Banister's $6.00 Shoes at.....$4.80.
Nettleton's $5.00 and $6.00 Shoes at.....$4.00.
JOHN M. MOORE.
N. B.—$5.00 and $6.00 Shoes, Light Shades, at.....$3.50.

NEAT $2.50 SHOES ATTRACTIVE FOR MEN.
POPULAR PRICE DURABLE
LATEST STYLES
BLACK AND ALL
POPULAR
COLORS
DELIVERED ANYWHERE
FOR $2.50
A PAIR
GALPHIN'S
240 MARIETTA ST.

Ladies'
Silk Waists.
To close this line of goods we have made a reduction of
25 Per Cent
in our prices.
These goods were made by Messrs. Fisk, Clark & Flagg, whose name stands for "best" in quality, style and workmanship.
THE GAY CO.
18 Whitehall st.

All the . . . .
Latest Novelties
In Belts, Stone Girdles, Blouse Sets, Belt-Holders, etc., just received. For new, up-to-date goods at reasonable prices call to see us.
MAIER & BERKELE,
31 Whitehall Street.

FOR
Hand Cameras,
Kodaks & Photographic Supplies,
Call or write the
ADAMS PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

You Are Finding Out

That our statements concerning Boys' Clothing are true. That's the only way to make advertising successful. We are too wise to be inconsistent. Wisdom would keep us from shaming if honesty did not. The special discounts offered on Boys' Clothing is genuine and generous. The inspiration of the reductions at this stage is to make room for the building improvements that will soon begin. We are going to add another story in order to give the youngsters a separate and distinct department. A magnificent passenger elevator will carry you to the new scene of merchandising. In the meantime Boys' Clothing is recklessly cut.

Very Exceptional

A large variety of Boys' Negligee Shirts. These are good styles, sturdy materials, colors that will not fade. They were made to sell at 75c. Anywhere else will cost you 75c; our price 50c

This is just one out of a score other Shirt items that are just as true and tempting. We have taken care not to let men monopolize all the excellence of Shirtdom.

Custom.. Tailoring

In spite of all that's done and said there are many who insist on having the Suit made-to-measure. For this class we have a thoroughly organized Custom Tailoring department. There you may see all the swellest novelties in Suitings and Trouserings. The richest colorings, most effective patterns and finest qualities. The fine character of this branch of our business is to be sustained. Don't imagine because prices are below normal that less accuracy, less painstaking, less skillfulness or less carefulness exists . . . . . .

Eiseman Bros.,
15-17 WHITEHALL STREET.
Our Only Store in Atlanta—15-17 Whitehall St.

TRADING WAS BRISK

Largest Volume of Business for the Year Done Yesterday.

OUTSIDERS SHOW INTEREST

Many of the Dormant Stocks Called Into Activity—Close Was Weak, Showing Slight Net Gains.

New York, June 10.—The largest volume of trading on the stock exchange for the year thus far was done today. The dealings were well distributed throughout the list, many stocks that have lain dormant for a long time being called into activity by the awakened demand for securities among the outside public. This demand was indicated by the good commission house buying, but there was also quite extensive commission house selling of stocks, pointing to the probability that the continued steady rise in prices has invited the marketing of some holdings that have been kept back for a long turn in the market. The marked strength of the market during all the early portion of the day was accompanied by more or less desultory selling to take profits but up to the final hour of trading all these offerings were absorbed without any marked effect upon the market. But a heavy realizing movement in the final hour wiped out a large part of the earlier gain, in most securities and all of it in quite a number. The heavy liquidation in Sugar was the main factor in breaking the market, the selling being increased by some disappointment that the sugar schedule of the tariff bill had not passed the senate when trading closed, and the awakened apprehension that it might be changed in the conference between the two houses so as to lessen the protection on refined sugar. The resulting weakness of sugar was as effective in depressing the market, in view of the large volume of its sales, as its aggressive strength in the morning had been in sustaining it. The London response in the market for Americans to yesterday's late strength here, also gave a strong impetus to the early advance. London was also a buyer here to a moderate extent of all the special favorites of that market. There was some distrust felt of this London buying by professional traders, on the ground that it may be for a short turn of the market, and is likely to come back here for sale soon. The grangers were actively traded in all day. St. Paul led the list both in volume of transaction and in extent of the advance, which reached a point. Its reaction was also less than the others of the group, which lost practically all their gain. The coalers were notably active and strong. Tobacco was active on manipulation, and closed practically unchanged. The iron and steel companies were notably strong, and reacted only a fraction, Illinois steel advancing 2½ per cent, Minnesota Iron 2 and Tennessee Coal and Iron 1¼ per cent. The Vanderbilt stocks all showed strength and Canada Southern, Michigan Central gained 1⅜ and New York Central and St. Louis stocks over a point, other gains in the group being fractional. The closing was weak, but slight, net gains being noticed.

The total sales of stocks today were 345,345 shares, including American Tobacco 14,000; American Sugar, 43,000; Burlington and Quincy, 28,000; Chicago Gas, 9,300; Louisville and Nashville, 10,200; Northern Pacific preferred, 13,400; Pacific Mail, 5,700; Reading, 19,000; Rock Island, 14,300; St. Paul, 29,200; Tennessee Coal, 7,700; Western Union, 11,200; New Jersey Central, 16,700.

The railway and miscellaneous bond market continues to display pronounced strength on heavy dealings which included an extensive variety of issues. Purchases for speculative and investment account by domestic and foreign capitalists gave a decided impetus to the tendency that carried numerous bonds substantially above preceding prices. The middle grade issues figured quite prominently in the speculation and registered the principal gains. The activity of the usual dormant mortgages indicates a broadening tendency which is indicative of a substantial outside interest in the market. The sales were $6,080,000.

Governments were neglected at the board, but advanced slightly on bid quotations.

Money on call easy at 1@¼ per cent; last loan at 1, closing offered at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86⅞@4.87 for demand and at $4.85⅝@4.86 for 60 days; posted rates $4.86½@4.87 and $4.88; commercial bills $4.85¼.

Silver certificates 59⅝c.
Bar silver 59⅞c.
Mexican dollars 47⅛c.
Government bonds strong.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds strong.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	12⅛	Ontario & Western	14⅜
Adams Express	149	Oregon Nav	19
Alton, Terre Haute	61	O. S. L. & U. N.	16½
American Express	112	Pacific Mail	28⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	10⅛	Peoria Dec & Evans	⅛
Canada Pacific	61⅜	Pittsburg	165
Canada Southern	50	Pullman Palace	162
Central Pacific	9	Reading	21⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	Rio Grande West	12½
Chicago & Alton	148	do preferred	36⅛
C., B. & Q.	79⅜	Rock Island	69⅛
Chicago Gas	86⅛	St. Paul	77½
Consolidated Gas	161	do Preferred	134⅛
C. C. C. & St. L.	22⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	58⅝
Colo. Coal & Iron	⅝	do preferred	140
Cotton Oil Certificts	12	Southern Pacific	15⅜
Del. & Hudson	107⅝	Sugar Refinery	123
Del., Lack. & W'n	149½	do. preferred	107
Den. & R. G. pref	39⅛	T. C. I.	23⅛
East Tenn	....	Texas Pacific	9⅛
Erie	14⅛	Tol. & O. Cen. pref.	40
do. Preferred	33⅛	Union Pacific	7⅛
Fort Wayne	166	U. S. Express	39
Great Northern pref	120	Wabash, St. L. & P.	5⅛
Chic. & E. Ill. pref.	95	do Preferred	14⅞
Hocking Valley	2⅛	Wells Fargo Ex	104
Illinois Central	97	Western Union	81⅜
St. Paul & Duluth	19	Wheeling & L Erie	⅞
Kansas & Tex. pref.	29⅝	do Preferred	2⅛
Lake Erie & West'n	14	Minn. & St Louis	19
do. Preferred	62⅛	Den. & R. G.	15⅛
Lake Shore	169⅝	Gen. Electric	33⅛
Lead Trust	29	Nat'l Linseed	11⅛
Louisville & Nash	49⅜	Col. Fuel & I	19⅛
Lou. & N. A.	⅛	do preferred	87
Manhattan Consol	86⅝	Tol. St. L. & K. C.	5⅛
Memphis & Char	15	do preferred	18⅛
Michigan Central	99	Southern	9⅛
Missouri Pacific	17⅛	do preferred	28⅛
Mobile & Ohio	19	Tobacco	73⅜
Nash. & Chat	66	do preferred	105
N. J Central	79⅛	A. T. & C. Co	88
Norfolk & W. pref	30	Leather pref	58⅛
North American Co	4⅛	Rubber	11⅛
Northern Pacific	13⅜	do preferred	59½
do Preferred	40⅛	Cotton Oil pref	57
U. P., Den. & Gulf	1⅛	P. C. C. & St L pref	44
Northwestern	109	American Spirits	11⅛
do Preferred	157	do preferred	29⅛
N. Y. Central	100	O. R. & N. pref	55⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	37	C. C. Co	165

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s	124⅛	Cen. Pac. 1sts of '95	103⅛
do coupon	124⅝	Den. & R. G. 7s	110½
do 5s reg	113⅛	do do 4s	89
do 5s coupon	113⅛	Erie 2nds	68⅛
do 4s reg	110⅝	G. H. & S. A. 6s	107
do 4s coupon	112⅝	do do 7s	97
do 2s reg	96	H. & T. Cent. 5s	111⅛
Pacific 6s of '95	101⅛	do do 6s	101
Ala. Class A	106	M. K. T. first 4s	83⅝
do Class B	106	do second 4s	60⅛
do Class C	100	Mutual Union 6s	107
do Currency	100	N. J. Cent. gen'l 5s	111⅛
La. new consols, 4s	96	Northern Pac. 1sts	119⅛
Missouri 6s	100	do do 2nds	55⅛
N. Carolina 6s	123	Northwest Consols	144
do 4s	103	do S. F. deb. 5s	115⅛
S. Caro. non-fund	⅛	Rio Grande W. 1sts	74⅛
Tenn. new set 6s	82	St. Paul Consols 7s	135
do do 5s	105	do C. & P. W. 5s	117
do do 3s	....	St. L. & I. M. Gen. 5s	76⅛
do old 6s	60	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	114
Virginia centuries	64⅛	Texas Pac. 1sts	89⅛
do deferred	3⅛	do 2nds	22⅛
Atchison 4s	84	Union Pac. 1sts '96	103⅜
do second A	49⅝	West Shore 4s	109⅛
Canada So. 2nds	108⅛	O. R. & N. 1sts	113⅛
L. & N. U 4s	82	do 4s	84⅛
Southern 5s	91⅛	N. Pac. 4s	88⅛

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, June 10.—The stock market in the first half of the day was active and buoyant, and the buying included both accounts and heavy purchases by the arbitrage element.

The activity was greater than has been enjoyed in a long time and represented an increased commission house inquiry.

There was liberal taking of profits at the extreme advance, which was reflected in the late dealings by reactions.

Sugar advanced ⅝ per cent, but broke over a point on realizations which started when the sugar schedule in the tariff bill came before the senate for discussion.

Chicago Gas receded on profit taking.

The especially strong features of the day was Louisville and Nashville, St. Paul, the shares of the anthracite coaling group, Northern Pacific preferred, Western Union, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Canada Southern and Norfolk and Western.

There was a sharp advance in St. Joe and Grand Island stocks, listed yesterday, from prices previously current outside, deliverable when issued.

The market closed steady at concessions, but generally higher than last night.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Today's Closing Bids.	Yesterday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	124	124⅝	122⅛	123	123⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	22⅝	23
B. & Q.	79⅞	80⅝	79⅛	79⅜	79⅛
Chicago Gas	86⅝	87⅛	86⅛	86⅜	86⅝
Canada Southern	....	....	....	50	49
D., L. & W.	149½	150	149½	149½	147¾
Erie	....	....	....	14⅛	13⅞
Edison Gen. Elec.	34	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝
Amer'n Tobacco	74	75⅛	73⅜	73⅜	73⅞
Jersey Central	77⅛	80⅛	77⅛	79⅛	77⅛
Lake Shore	....	....	....	169⅝	169½
National Lead	....	....	....	29	28
L. & N.	49⅛	50	49⅛	49⅛	48½
Missouri Pacific	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10½	10¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	23⅛	23⅜	23	23⅛	22½
Northwestern	109⅛	109⅜	109	109	109
Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9
do Preferred	29	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	28⅜
North'n Pac. Pref.	40⅜	41⅛	40½	40⅛	40⅛
New York Central	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	100⅝
New England	....	....	....	37	37
Omaha	59	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	58¾
Pacific Mail	27⅝	28⅝	27⅜	28⅛	27⅜
Reading	21⅜	22	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞
Rock Island	69⅞	70	69⅛	69⅛	69⅝
St. Paul	77⅛	78⅜	77⅛	77½	77⅝
Union Pacific	....	....	....	7⅛	7
Am'n Cotton Oil	....	....	....	12	12
Western Union	81⅜	82½	81⅛	81⅜	81⅛
Am'n Spirits Co	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜
U. S. Leather Pref	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58½	58⅛
Manhattan	87⅛	87⅜	86⅛	86⅝	87

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, June 10.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock market was firm throughout today with Americans distinctly good. A very small demand quickly influenced this department, there being no stock obtainable. A very hopeful feeling prevails also, but depends upon the assistance which New York renders. Argentine government bonds have had a sharp rise in anticipation of the rearrangement of the debt.

The Paris bourse had a steady opening, but later became dull. The Berlin market remained steady.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	103		Atl'nta 4s	102	103
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	103		Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110	
Ga. 4½s, 1915	115	116	Macon 6s	116	
Savannah 5s	107½	109½	Columbus 5s	104	
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	117		Waterw'rks 6s	104	
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	115		Rome 6s	100	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	106		So. Car. 4½s	107	109
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	114		Newn'n 6s, L.D.	104	
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	108		Chatta. 6s, 1911	109	
Atl'nta 4½s	103		Col., S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	74	76
			Ala. Class A	107	

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	102		5s, 1909	108	110
Ga. 6s, 1910	110		Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	120	122
Ga. 6s, 1922	113		do income 6s, 1900	100	102
Ga. Pac. 1st	115	117			
C., C. & A. 1st					

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	165	170	Aug. & Sav	92	94
Southwestern	92½	94	A. & W. P.	101½	
			do deben.	101	

CEREAL CROP REPORT.

The Condition Generally Not as Good as Last Year.

Washington, June 10.—Statistician Robinson, of the agricultural department, this afternoon issued the following cereal crop report, Mr. Hyde, the new statistician, not having taken charge yet:

"The report of June 1st, consolidated with the returns of township, county and state correspondents of the department make the acreage of winter wheat at present growing, after allowance for abandonments 94.6 per cent of the area harvested last year, or 89.9 per cent of the area sown in the fall of 1896. This in round numbers is 21,562,000 acres. The percentages of winter wheat acreages upon the basis indicated of the principal winter wheat states are as follows:

"Ohio 97, Michigan 99, Indiana 94, Illinois 51, Missouri 90, Kansas 97, California 105.

"New York, Pensylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, the area shown compared with that harvested last year has been materially increased. The condition of winter wheat has fallen since the report of May 1st, being 78.5 per cent, against 80.2 on that date, a decline of 1.7 points. The condition on June 1st last year was 77.9.

"The percentages of the principal states are: Ohio 88, Michigan 79, Indiana 60, Illinois 38, Missouri 45, Kansas 88, California 73.

"The percentage of spring wheat area for the entire country, as compared with that of 196, has been increased, being 110 per cent of last year's acreage. The total area of spring wheat sown is therefore in round numbers, 13,000,000 acres and the combined winter and spring area is 34,569,000 acres, or 99.9 per cent of that harvested in 1896.

"The condition of spring wheat shows an average for the whole country of 89.9 per cent, against 99.9 per cent on June 1, 1896. The condition of all wheat is 82.7, against 87.6 per cent, the same date last year.

"The conditions of spring wheat for the principal spring wheat states are as follows:

"Minnesota 94, Wisconsin 90, Iowa 90, Nebraska 89, South Dakota 78, North Dakota 91, Washington 100, Oregon 98.

"The preliminary report places the acreage of oats at 93.3 per cent of last year's area, and makes the condition 89 per cent against 98.8 last June.

"Acreage of rye is 93 per cent of last year; condition of rye 89.9 per cent.

"Acreage of barley 92.2 per cent of last year; condition of same June 1st, 87.4 per cent.

"Acreage of rice 103.1 per cent, condition 98.8 per cent.

"The spring acreage in the Winnipeg consular district is about 15 per cent greater than last year, while crops are about ten days earlier. Reports from eastern Ontario and Quebec are less favorable. Inquiries made by the United States minister to Argentine tend to show that this year's wheat acreage will not exceed last year's and May be much less.

"Fruit throughout central and western Europe has been considerably injured by frosts.

"Wheat growth is generally retarded by the backward season and in Spain, Italy and Hungary its quality is deteriorated by persistent rains. Conditions reported improving in northern Europe, also in Roumania, Bulgaria and parts of Russia, but not in Poland or the southwestern provinces. The deficiency of the crop in France is now estimated from 35,000,000 to 55,000,000 bushels."

GOVERNMENT COTTON REPORT.

Acreage Increase 3.5 Per Cent, but Conditions Unfavorable.

Washington, June 10.—Statistician Robinson, of the agricultural department, today issued the following monthly report, the new statistician, Mr. Hyde, of Nebraska, not yet having taken charge of the work:

"The consolidated returns of reports to the statistical division of the department of agriculture for the month of June show the state percentages of acreage of cotton as compared with last year to be as follows:

"Virginia 106, North Carolina 10', South Carolina 103, Georgia 102, Florida 95, Alabama 102, Mississippi 98, Louisiana 100, Texas 106, Arkansas 105, Tennessee 106, Missouri 107, Indian Territory 134, Oklahoma 150.

"General average 103.5, making a total acreage of 24,091,394 as compared with 23,271,704 acres last year.

"The average condition of the crop was: Virginia 87, North Carolina 84, South Carolina 87, Georgia 84, Florida 90, Alabama 81, Mississippi 76, Louisiana 84, Texas 87, Arkansas 83, Tennessee 77, Missouri 90, Indian Territory 85, Oklahoma 72.

"General average 83.5, against 97.2, the June conditions of last year.

"Tse crop throughout the cotton belt is from one to three weeks late. The weather during the past month has been cold and damp and unfavorable to the growth of the plant. The stands are irregular and poor in many localities, and the damage by insects has required much replanting. As a general thing the crop has been well worked and is free from grass. A large number of counties in Texas report the planting in good condition and promising a fair yield. The increase in the use of fertilizers is greater than ever in Alabama and the Atlantic states. Twenty-six counties in Georgia report a decrease of 34 per cent in the area planted in sea island cotton, twenty-four counties in Florida a decrease of 17 per cent, while the South Carolina reports show an increase of 5 per cent in sea island average.

ACREAGE INCREASE

More Than Offset the General Average of Condition.

BULLS WERE DISAPPOINTED

Liverpool Sent Good Cables, but Liquidation Was Continuous and Cotton Scored a Slight Decline.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named:

Atlanta—Nominal; middling 7⅛c.
Liverpool—Steady; middling 4⅛d.
New York—Steady; middling 7 11-16c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 7 7-16c.
Savannah—Dull; middling 7⅛c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 7½c.
Norfolk—Firm; middling 7 9-16c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 7⅛c.
Memphis—Firm; middling 7 3-16c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 7⅝c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 7⅛c.
Houston—Steady; middling 7 5-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1897	RECEIPTS 1896	SHIPM'TS 1897	SHIPM'TS 1896	STOCK 1897	STOCK 1896
Saturday	27	213	133	....	1209	4148
Monday	....	44	....	....	1209	4192
Tuesday	....	35	....	228	1209	3999
Wednesday	22	16	426	....	785	4015
Thursday	....	13	25	20	760	4008
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	49	311	581	248		

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, June 10.—The feature of the cotton market today has been the publication of the bureau report. The estimated condition on June 1st, is 83.5, which is under current expectations. The report shows a decline in condition of over 14 per cent, compared with last season, and this ought to stimulate some fresh buying power when the trade generally digests the report more fully. The slight increase in acreage, indicated at only 3.5 per cent, would appear to be more than offset by the low condition of the crop, and basing calculations on last year's production, the report does not indicate a large yield. In summarizing, the bureau states that the weather had been cold, damp and unfavorable; crop about three weeks late; irregular in many sections, and much replanting necessary. This confirms our previous opinion. Fluctuations have been more frequent today with a wider range than for some time. The opening was firm at from 1 to 4 points advance on the firmness of Liverpool. After the announcement of the bureau the market became weaker, and at 1 o'clock prices showed a loss of from 3 to 4 points as compared with last night. The general situation favors the long side, and any fresh buying power would make it felt. The market during the evening developed further weakness, but the selling movement finally subsided in a measure, and a steadier undertone prevailed toward the close, which was about 5 points under last evening. The market tomorrow will be inuenced by the interpretation which Liverpool places upon the bureau report. Inasmuch as today's decline here does not appear to have been altogether justified by the tenor of the government report and the other factors of the situation having a bearing upon the market, a recovery will not be surprising, especially as long as the New York traders, no doubt, got short of the market during the afternoon, which short interest would be influenced to covering by an unexpected firmness in Liverpool tomorrow morning. The spot markets, both in New York and at the south, continue unchanged. Today's sales in New York included 963 bales for export and 1,238 for local consumption. The feeling continues rather mixed, and at present the lack of outside speculative buying is the one feature against any radical improvement in values.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
June	7 22	7 24	7 18	7 18-19	7 21-23
July	7 27	7 25	7 18	7 19-20	7 23-25
August	7 24	7 27	7 17	7 18-19	7 23-24
September	7 02	7 02	6 94	6 95-96	7 00-01
October	6 84	6 88	6 76	6 78-79	6 83-84
November	6 82	6 85	6 75	6 76-77	6 81-82
December	6 84	6 88	6 79	6 78-79	6 83-84
January	6 88	6 91	6 81	6 81-82	6 87-88
February	6 91	6 91	6 86	6 85-87	6 90-92
March	6 95	6 95	6 91	6 90-92	6 95-97
April					
May					

Closed quiet and steady; sales 75,000 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, export and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1897	RECEIPTS 1896	EXPORTS 1897	EXPORTS 1896	STOCKS 1897	STOCKS 1896
Saturday	1127	2078	12243	2203	290358	308803
Monday	785	969	11910	5451	280934	306492
Tuesday	1162	2566	4260	7580	277803	305788
Wednesday	274	3589	3920	9152	271492	290480
Thursday	1027	1501	333	8181	270112	287720
Friday						
Total	4435	10503	32583	25567		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

January	6 65	July	7 21
February	6 58	August	6 92
March	6 61	September	6 63
April	....	October	6 48
May	....	November	6 50
June	7 18	December	6 52

Closed steady; sales 24,100 bales.

New York, June 10.—By Associated Press: The cotton market was moderately active today. The opening was steady at an advance of 1 to 4 points on better Liverpool cables, conflicting crop accounts and fears of a bullish government crop report. Speculative support was lacking, however, and prices returned to about yesterday's closing figures before noon. When the government report was announced the market became slack and almost entirely dependent upon the local traders for further business. Liquidation set in and prices declined 5 to 7 points without resistance. The market closed steady at a net loss of 2 to 5 points, with sales of futures at 75,000 bales.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, June 10.—The dry goods market shows little change today from the dullness of the week. The effect of the cold June weather was depressing again today, and sellers have refused to attempt to meet the ideas of what few buyers are in the market as to price and delivery of staple goods, either in cottons or woolens, although in the latter class buyers display more liberal views. Jobbers have had a very poor week. There was an augmented attendance of buyers today in jobbing stores, but the market is still a quiet one in all departments, stock taking in the near future being an additional contributing factor to the present dullness. Staple cottons are exceedingly quiet. Print cloths show a stronger market; bids for extras Fall River at 2 7-16c plus 1 per cent being refused by the mills. Odd goods are also held firmly. Prints are dull in nearly all grades.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, June 10.—(Special.)—The June report of the bureau of agriculture announced today made the increase in cotton acreage 3.5 per cent and gave the general average of condition of the crop at 83.5 per cent, or 13.7 per cent below the same date last year. That any one could find in this report encouragement for selling cotton was a source of great surprise and disappointment to the bulls. Nevertheless the liquidation today was continuous and the bears sold freely. Liverpool sent us a good dispatch this morning, the early cables reporting that market as unchanged. Prices here were slightly higher at the opening. Business during the morning hours was restricted, every one waiting for the bureau. After its announcement prices stiffened for a moment on the efforts of the local bulls to lift the market, but commission houses and scalpers alike were liberal sellers, and a sharp decline ensued. August opened at 7.24, advanced to 7.26, declined to 7.17 and closed at 7.18 to 7.19, with the tone of the market steady. We do not think the decline today was justified.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, June 10.—(Special.)—The demand in Liverpool shows an increase despite the holiday in Manchester, but the absence of speculation, together with the bearish feeling wh'ch such a condition invites and encourages, has caused a decline. Notwithstanding the poor reports that were published in The Chronicle and by the government today Liverpool has been a buyer of the contracts which have been sold by the disappointed holders. According to the bureau reports the condition of the crop is 83.5 per cent, a lower average with but two exceptions in the past twenty years. It has been an accepted theory, however, that the market declines after the publication of a bad government report on the ground that it is the worst which can be given. Our local trade is more bearish than ever, based on the absence of business, and they cannot perceive any hope of an advance after the disappointments of the year. The decline of the afternoon was due to free offerings from New Orleans. Exporters and spinners were free buyers, but in the absence of aggressive support the southern offerings were more than the market could stand.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, June 10—12:15 p.m.—Cotton, spot steady with prices unchanged; middling uplands 4 5-32; sales 8,000 bales; American 6,800; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 7,000; American 1,900.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
June	4 06-64	4 06	Buyers
June-July	4 05-64	4 05	Value
July-August	4 03-64	4 03½	Buyers
August-September	3 63-64	3 63½	Value
September-October	3 57-64	3 57½	Sellers
October and November	3 52-64	3 52½	"
November and December	3 49-61	3 49½	"
December and January	3 48-64	3 48	Buyers
January and February	....	3 48	"
February and March	....	3 49½	Sellers

Futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, June 10—Cotton steady; sales 2,174 bales; middling uplands 7 11-16; middling gulf 7 15-16; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 126,286.

Galveston, June 10—Cotton steady; middling 7½; net receipts 266 bales; gross 266; sales 759; stock 18,248; exports coastwise 975.

Norfolk, June 10—Cotton firm; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 112 bales; gross 112; sales none; stock 7,337.

Baltimore, June 10—Cotton nominal; middling 7¾; net receipts none bales; gross 350; sales none; stock 10,422.

Boston, June 10—Cotton steady; middling 7 11-16; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington, June 10—Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales none; stock 3,473; exports coastwise 219.

Philadelphia, June 10—Cotton quiet; middling 7 15-16; net receipts 25 bales; gross 25; sales none; stock 3,722.

Savannah, June 10—Cotton dull; middling 7¼; net receipts 145 bales; gross 145; sales none; stock 15,345; exports coastwise 25.

New Orleans, June 10—Cotton steady; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 454 bales; gross 474; sales 800; stock 60,869.

Mobile, June 10—Cotton nominal; middling 7¼; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales none; stock 4,816.

Memphis, June 10—Cotton firm; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 68 bales, shipments 467; sales 300; stock 29,237.

Augusta, June 10—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 12 bales; shipments 654; sales 654; stock 4,520.

Charleston, June 10—Cotton firm; middling 7¼; net receipts 3 bales; gross 3; sales none; stock 18,190.

Houston, June 10—Cotton steady; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 1 bales; shipments 219; sales none; stock 1,799.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., June 10, 1897.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, June 10—Flour, first patent, $6.00; second patent 5.50; straight 4.60; fancy 4.50; extra family 4.25. Corn, white 46c; mixed 44c. Oats, white 33c; mixed 30c. Texas rustproof 35c. Rye, Georgia 75c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 95c; small bales 90c; No. 2 timothy small bales 85c. Meal plain 47c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 75c; small sacks 77½c. Shorts 90c. Stock meal 90c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.00 per ton. Peas 90c@$1.25 per bushel, according to kind and quality. Grits $2.60.

New York, June 10—Flour dull but stehdy. Wheat, spot firm; No. 1 northern New York 77⅛ afloat to arrive, No. 1 northern Duluth 78⅝ afloat to arrive; options opened firm and advanced irregularly all day on general covering, heavy seaboard clearances, frost complaints from the northwest and fears of July manipulation, and closed unsettled at ⅜@1c net advance; No. 2 red June 76; July 74¾; september 70⅛. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 in elevator 29⅛, afloat 30⅛; options opened firm and wore strong all day on increased speculation and bullish crop news, closing ⅛c het higher; June 29⅛; July 29⅛; August 30⅛. Oats, spot firm; No. 2 22; options were dull but steady with corn, closing partly ⅛c net higher; June 22; July 22⅛.

Chicago, June 10—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 70⅛@71⅛; No. 3 spring wheat 68; No. 2 red 79; No. 2 corn 23@25⅛; No. 2 yellow 25⅛@25⅛; No. 2 oats 18⅛; No. 2 white 21⅜@22⅛; No. 3 white 19⅛@22; No. 2 rye 33⅛; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3 25@33; No. 4 27@28; No. 1 flaxseed 75⅛@76.

St. Louis, June 10—Flour dull. Wheat, spot higher; No. 2 red cash in elevator 83 bid; track 88⅛@89; No. 2 hard cash —; May —; July69⅝ bid; August 67⅛ asked; September 68 asked. Corn, spot higher; No. 2 cash 22⅜@24⅛; July 22⅛@23; September 24 bid. Oats, spot firmer; No. 2 cash 17⅛ bid; May —; July 18 bid.

Cincinnati, June 10—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 80. Corn, active and firm; No. 2 mixed 25⅛@26. Oats active; No. 2 mixed 19@20⅛.

Provisions.

Atlanta, June 10—Clear ribs boxed side 5⅛c; clear sides 5; ice-cured bellies 7⅛c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12⅛c; California 7⅛c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 4⅛; second quality 4⅛; compound 4.

New York, June 10—Lard dull; western steam 3.75; July 3.75; refined easy; to continent 4.00; South America 4.50; compound 3.86⅛@4.12⅛. Pork easier; mess 8.50@9.00.

Chicago, June 10—Mess pork, per bbl, 7.45@7.50. Lard, per 100 lbs, 3.42⅛@3.45. Short ribs sides, loose, 4.15@4.35. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, 5.00@5.25. Short clear sides, boxed, 4.25@4.62⅛.

St. Louis, June 10—Pork dull but firmer; standard mess 7.50@8.50. Lard firm; prime steam 3.30; choice 3.37⅛. Bacon, boxed shoulders, 5.37⅛; extra short clear sides 5.25; ribs 5.35; shorts 5.50. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.75; extra short clear sides 4.70; ribs 4.80; shorts 4.90.

Cincinnati, June 10—Lard in fair demand at 3.32⅛. Bulk meats easy at 4.40@4.50. Bacon weak at 5.25@5.30.

Groceries.

Atlanta, June 10—Roasted coffee $12.60 per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 13; fair 12; prime 10½. Sugar standard granulated 4⅛c; New Orleans white 4⅛; do yellow 4⅜c. Sirip, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12⅛@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 6⅛c; choice 5⅜@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.10; do bbls. 2 25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10@11⅛c. Matches 65s 50c. 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5⅛c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 5⅜c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.20.

Chicago, June 10—Sugar, cut loaf 5.34; granulated 4.71.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, June 10—Turpentine firm at 25¼; sales none casks; receipts 1,183. Rosin firm; sales 8,378 barrels; receipts 4,053; A. B. C. D. $1.30; E $1.35; F $1.40; G $1.45; H $1.60; I $1.70; K $1.80; M $1.90; N $2.00; window glass $2.10; water white $2.50.

Charleston, June 10—Turpentine quiet at 25; sales none casks. Rosin firm: A. B. C. D. $1.25; E $1.30; F $1.39; G $1.35; H $1.50; I $1.55; K $1.65; M $1.70; N $1.85; window glass $2.00; water white $2.25; sales none barrels.

Wilmington, June 10—Rosin firm: strained $1.25; good strained $1.30; receipts 236 barrels. Spirits turpentine steady at 24⅛@25⅛; receipts 225 casks. Tar quiet at 1.00; receipts 122 barrels. Crude turpentine steady at $1.30, $1.80, and $1.90; receipts 52 barrels.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, June 10—Eggs 11@12c. Butter, western creamery 18@19c; fancy Tennessee 12⅛@15c; choice 12⅛c; Georgia 10@12⅛c. Live poultry, turkeys 6@7; hens 22⅛@25; spring chickens, large 18@22⅛; small, 10@12⅛c; ducks, puddle 15@18c; Peking 20@22⅛c. Irish potatoes, Burbank $1.50@1.75 per bbl; 60@65 bu; Tennessee 30@40c per bu. Sweet potatoes 50@60c per bu. Honey, strained 7@8c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, $1.50@1.75 per bu; 5.00@6.00 per bbl.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, June 10.—Coffee, options opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. European cables wree unsatisfactory, reflecting sluggish, easy markets. Buying in the local market was chiefly by room traders. European houses sold. Brazilian receipts were moderate; closed dull at unchanged prices to 5 points net decline. Sales, 8,000 bags, including July, 7.30; September, 7.35; December, 7.35@7.45. Spot coffee, rio quiet, mild steady. Sugar strong; fair refining, 3; centrifugal 96 test, 3½; sales, 1,000 bags; centrifugal 96 test, 3½; 2,300 tons Muscovado 89 test, 3c; refined strong, mold A, 5; standard A, 4⅝; confectioners' A, 4⅝; cut loaf, 5⅝; crushed, 5⅝; powdered, 5⅜; granulated, 4⅝; cubes, 5.

New Orleans, June 10.—Sugar, open kettle quiet, 2⅛@3⅛; centrifugal very strong; granulated, 3⅞@4; whites, 3 11-16@3⅞; yellows, 3⅛@3⅝; seconds, 2@3⅛. Molasses steady; centrifugal, 4@9c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.

Strawberries 7½ to 8c quart; cucumbers, per crate, $1 to $1.25; squash, 75c to $1; tomatoes, 75c to $1; English peas, 50c to 60c; string beans, round green, $1.25 to $1.50; new potatoes, per barrel, owing to size, $3.25 to $3.50; beets, tops on, in cabbage crates, $1.75 to $2.00; cabbage, per pound, 1¾ to 2 cents, demand good and scarce. lettuce per drum, $1 to $1.25; asparagus, in good demand, 10 to 11c per pound; cauliflower, per pound, 8 to 10c; egg plants, dozen, 75c to $1; pineapples, dozen, $1 to $1.25, half crate $2.50 to $3.50; corn, 10c to 20c per dozen; blackberries 5 to 6c quart; whortleberries 7 to 8c a quart.

You can cool off on the Nine Mile and Park Circle cars.

STRONG BUT NERVOUS

Trade in Wheat Restricted Pending Issuance of Government Report.

WAS A FRACTIONAL ADVANCE

Corn Was Especially Strong and 3-4c Higher—Oats 3-8c Higher and Provisions Unchanged.

Chicago, June 10.—Wheat was strong, but very nervous today, and closed at ⅞c advance. It was almost exclusively a scalpers' market, the pending government report exercising its usual effect in restricting trade. Other markets were strong, corn especially so. Corn advanced ⅝c, oats ⅜c and provision closed unchanged to 5@7½c higher.

Wheat opened with a stronger tone than prevailed at the close of yesterday's session. July started at from 68¼ to 68⅝c, compared with yesterday's closing price of 67⅛@68¼c, but broke in a very few minutes to 68¼c to 68⅝c again. The proposal to prevent the elevator proprietors from storing grain owned by themselves in houses made "regular" by the board of trade and the possibility of the owners of such refusing to apply for the privilege of having their elevators accredited under such conditions caused a general desire to keep off the short side. The 5c per bushel discount at which September was being traded in also caused a reluctance to go short of that delivery. On those grounds the buying was better than the selling at the start, notwithstanding an opening decline of 1d at Liverpool and only 221 cars of wheat reported received at Minneapolis and Duluth, compared with 358 a year og and 499 the corresponding day of the year before. Thoman's crop estimate, showing a smaller indicated aggregate of the growing spring and winter wheat than made by private statisticians, helped in maintaining the strength of the market. The seaboard clearances of wheat and flour were much more liberal than the day before. They were equal to 463,000 bushels, 377,000 of which was wheat. All foreign markets sent lower quotations except Answerp, where prices were reported unchanged. Liverpool closed 1¼d lower than the latest quotations. Paris from 10 to 15 centimes lower and Berlin from 1 to 1¼ marks lower. The market became very unsettled after 11 o'clock and averaged strong. July advanced 69¼c and fell back to 68⅝c, but by 12:15 o'clock had again advanced to 69¼c. In the last half hour July toucsed 69⅝c and was bringing 69@69⅛c at the close.

Corn acted strong after a few moments of hesitation at the beginning, the chief factor of the strength being a very bullish Price Current report. Weather conditions were improved, but not enough so to relieve the anxiety of the shorts, who were active buyers all day. Receipts amounted to 593 cars. July opened a shade higher at 24⅜@24⅛c, advanced to 25⅛@25⅛c, and closed at 25⅛c.

Oats were firm, principally because of a better feeling in wheat and corn. Crop estimates were circulated predicting a 2 to 3 per cent area reduction and placing the condition at 92. There were other influential features. There was good general buying all day. July opened a shade lower at 17⅞@18c and advanced slowly to 18c, where it closed.

Provisions were steady in spite of heavy selling of pork and ribs by English houses. The offerings were readily absorbed and prices advanced somewhat. Cudahy was a somewhat conspicuous buyer. Hogs were somewhat below the estimates, but this fact contributed to the firmness. At the close July was 5c higher at $7.45; July lard a shade higher at $3.47½@3.50, and July ribs 7½c higher at $3.25.

Estimated receipts for Friday—Wheat, 14 cars; corn, 590; oats, 305; hogs, 25,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	68⅜	68⅞	68¼	69⅛
September	63⅞	64⅞	63⅝	64½
December, new	66⅛	67⅛	66	66⅞
Corn—				
June	24	24⅞	24	24⅞
July	24½	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛
September	25⅝	26⅜	25½	26⅜
Oats—				
July	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
September	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼
Mess Pork—				
July	7.40	7.50	7.40	7.45
September	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.55
Lard—				
July	3.50	3.50	3.47½	3.50
September	3.60	3.62½	3.57½	3.60
Short Ribs—				
July	4.20	4.25	4.20	4.25
September	4.25	4.30	4.25	4.30

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	5,000	3,000
Wheat, bushels	7,000	11,000
Corn, bushels	558,000	393,000
Oats, bushels	350,000	339,000
Rye, bushels	6,500	
Barley, bushels	4,000	4,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., June 10.—The very depressed feeling with which the wheat market closed yesterday was entirely changed today, and instead of longs being anxious sellers, the shorts have become nervous and covered freely in order to even up as much as possible before the receipt of the government report, which we believe will be quite bullish. Thomann's estimate of 483,000,000 spring and winter, was taken as a possible indication of what the government's figures might snow, and had its effect. Advices from Manitoba report the crop in that country as having been seriously injured by frost, and say that warm weather is greatly needed. The flour output in the northwest and at St. Louis for the week was 373,000 barrels, against 286,000 last year. All mills report a better business. Minneapolis reports the sale of 300,000 bushels wheat to local millers. New York reports an improved foreign demand, mostly, however, for shipment along in the fall. Receipts in Liverpool during the past three days show a noticeable falling off, being 72,000 bushels, all American, against 208,000 bushels the three days previous. Seaboard clearances were liberal, aggregating 463,000 bushels wheat and flour. Liverpool declined 1¼d in sympathy with the break in Chicago yesterday, with quite an easy feeling prevailing in the continental markets, Paris being 5 to 15 centimes and Berlin 1 to 1¼ marks down. The market closes steady at a net gain of about ¾c for the day.

The Cincinnati Price Current was quite bullish on the corn crop outlook, saying the chances for satisfactory results are lessened. The strength in wheat and this report caused good buying among shorts, one Chicago party taking from 500,000 to 750,000 bushels.

Provisions were a trifle steadier, but the action of the market was not very encouraging to holders. English houses were sellers of pork and ribs. About the only feature was the selling of September and buying of July pork by a Chicago packer.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta, June 10—Apples $4.75@5.00. Lemons, Messina $2.75@3.00. Oranges, Messina $3.25@3.50 per box; $2.00@2.25 ¼ box. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25; culls 50@75c. Figs 11@11½c. Raisons, new California 1.65@1.75; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 6⅛@7c. Leghorn citron 11@11½c. Nuts, almonds 11c; pecans 9@10c; Brazil 7⅛@8c; filberts 11⅛c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand picked 4@4⅛; Georgia 3@3⅛.

TEN 96 MODEL
Sterlings
"Built Like a Watch."
BICYCLES AT $60.00
Call and get one before they are all sold.
Willingham & Castle,
Auburn and Pryor.
fri sun

THE FINEST IN THE LAND IS
ECHO SPRING KY. RYE.


—THERE IS NONE BETTER FOR—
BAR, CLUB OR PRIVATE USE.
Pure Goods Cost But Little More, BUT GIVE SATISFACTION and Build Up Your Trade. All First-Class Dealers Have It.
S. GRABFELDER & CO., Distillers, Louisville, Ky.
—In Full Quarts, Pints and Half Pints—
ALBERT L. DUNN, Selling Agent, Box 657, Atlanta, Ga.

You can cool off on the Nine Mile and Park Circle cars.

FINANCIAL.

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited

TO R. R. BONDHOLDERS
And owners of United States, city, county and state bonds: We offer at par a limited amount of 7 per cent permanent stock. Interest and principal guaranteed. Interest paid each July and January.
This is free to the holder of all taxes, and as safe as state bonds. For full information address
Atlanta Loan and Investment Co.,
811 EQUITABLE BUILDING.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Dealers in
Investment Securities.
No. 3 E. Alabama street.

Paine, Murphy & Co
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Telephone 375.
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
Orders executed over our wires for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions, for cash or on margins.
Local securities bought and sold.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank or any of our wholesale merchants.

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent. 50 North Broad Street, Corner Walton. Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Store, 310 Auburn avenue	$8 00
Store, 313 West Peters st	8 00
Office, woodyard, 50 N. Forsyth st	20 00
1 Store, 317 W. Peters and 2 rooms	10 00
Two nice connecting office rooms, 116½ Peachtree	16 00
One store, 524 Marietta	12 00
Store, 296 Marietta	10 00
Store, 30 Fraser	8 00
Store, 171 Glenn	10 00
Store, 27 S. Pryor	50 00
Store, double, 218 E. Hunter	20 00
Store, 144 Peters	12 50
Store, 135 Peters	20 00
Store, McPherson barracks	15 00
Store, 118 Peachtree	65 00
6-r. h., 43 E. Cain	25 00
Store, 231 Simpson	11 25
Store, Mayson's crossing	10 00
6 Whitehall	125 00
Store, 95 W. Peters	25 00

FOR RENT.

Those desiring to rent houses, stores, offices, sleeping rooms, coal or wood yard, or, in fact, anything to be rented, by leaving their names and addresses, or sending same in to us, we will mail them weekly until they get what they want, one of our weekly papers we are now publishing, ing description. Our new list is complete. Respectfully, John J. Woodside, the renting agent, No. 50 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

Beautiful Pryor Street Lot.

I will sell at a bargain a vacant lot on Pryor street just south of Bass; the lot is 50x160 to alley. The neighborhood is right, the elevation is right, and now I am instructed to make the price right. If you are in the market, see me today. C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad St., corner Walton. Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

26-r. h., 35 Auburn	$100 00
8-r. h., 47 Peters street	14 00
5-r. h., 122 Grant street	8 00
7-r. h., 43 East Cain street	25 00
7-r. h., 143 Pulliam street	17 50
8-r. h., 4 Kimball street	00 00
7-r. h., 37 East Harris street	27 50
6-r. h., 23 Garnett street	25 00
9-r. h., 125 Auburn avenue	25 00
6-r. h., 43 Luckie street	30 00
5-r. h., Peeples st., West End, 5 acres	13 00
5-r. h., 500 Houston street	10 00
6-r. h., 52 Piedmont avenue	15 00
7-r. h., 203 Woodward avenue	16 00
9-r. h., 64 North Forsyth street	32 50
6-r. h., 185 Loyd street	18 00
9-r. h., 231 Courtland	30 00

STORAGE.

SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.
Foundry St. and W. & A. R. R. 'Phone 318.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—One suite of nice, bright and airy offices and two single rooms in Lowndes building, 104 N. Pryor street. Call at room 200 in building. june6-sun wed fri

FOR RENT—The coal and wood yard near Whitehall, on Trinity avenue, lately occupied by John Hurly. Apply to W. A. Hemphill. june5-tf

FINANCIAL.

LIFE INSURANCE policies bought for cash. T. J. Willison, 47 Blymyer Bldg., Cincinnati, O. apr30-182t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS—For house to house canvassing in north, east and south Georgia. We have made clearings from $50 to $75 per month. So can you. Exclusive territory. Bond of $100 required. Linderman Co., 404 Gould building. june9-wed fri sun

GOOD OPENING for a few house to house canvassers in adjoining states. You can't get rich, but we have many clearing $80 to $80 per month. So can you by faithful work. If you want work and can give bond for $100, call or address Linderman Co., 404 Gould building. june9-wed fri sun

FOR SALE—94x200 feet, fronting right of way at the end of West Alabama street next to Ice company, upon reasonable terms. A. D. Adair, 23½ West Alabama st. june 2—wed fri sun

FOR SALE—Very low, elegant house and lot, Inman park, too nice to rent. T. W. Baxter, 210 Norcross building. may13-tf-eod

$1,250 WILL BUY a cozy 4-room cottage, No. 82 Hood, $250 cash, balance $25 per month. Examine the property and call to see me, for I am instructed to sell at once. C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall. june6-7t

HELP WANTED—Male.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS—For house to house canvassing in north, east and south Georgia. We have many clearings from $50 to $75 per month; so can you. Exclusive territory; bond of $100 required. Linderman Co., 404 Gould building.

WANTED—Young man to take charge of cigar stand who has thorough knowledge of the business. Apply by letter, stating experience and giving references. P. O. Drawer 357. june10

WANTED—Men to learn the barber trade; only eight weeks required; situations or locations guaranteed; outfit of high grade tools given. Wages and experience in shops Saturdays while learning. Write for catalogue. Moler's Barber College, Eleventh and Franklin, St. Louis, Mo. june8-6t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—By white woman, situation to do general housework in private family. References given. Miss S. A. Williams, 32 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To know of all who have been benefited by taking Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt. Also those that have been benefited by using Dr. Edison's Obesity and Supporting band. It will be to your interest to address N. & H., Box 65, Atlanta, Ga., as you will obtain information that will be valuable to you. may18-6t

WANTED—Old Gold; we pay highest market price, cash or trade. Delkin's, 69 Peachtree st. april 17

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9. E. Alabama street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice improved Georgia farms, at exceedingly low rate of interest. If security is sufficient, rate will be made satisfactory.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

PAUL BARNETT, 15 Edgewood avenue, makes real estate loans at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Cash on hand now.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 527 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. may 20 1y

6 PER CENT LOANS on real estate in amounts of $1,000 or more; business property at 5 per cent; purchase money notes wanted; money here. W. A. Foster, 6 Marietta street.

Wanted—Agents.

AGENTS—Visit stores; sell machine for printing large signs on fences, bridges, rocks, sidewalks—any rough surface. Arc Co., Racine, Wis. june 9 30t

WANTED—Good and reliable agents of ability and character to represent the best and cheapest life and accident insurance company on the market throughout Georgia, North and South Carolina. Apply to Julius A. Burney, southern manager, The Grand, Atlanta, Ga.

ALUMINUM FOUNTAIN PEN — New Aluminum Pen! New Aluminum Pen! With fountain holder. Have only a few left. Sample 25c. C. J. Brening, 175 Broadway, New York city. may23-tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$200 INVESTED earns $80 weekly; no stock speculation or gold mine investment; you control capital; fifth successful year. Particulars free. Chase & Campbell, 12 Union Spuare, New York.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—One complete set of Georgia Reports from one to ninety-seven, including Digest in good condition. Apply to T. W. Baxter & Co., 210 Norcross building. june 9 1m

JERSEY and Guernsey cattle; choice young herds; acclimated and of the best milk and butter strains. W. W. Boyd, 74 North Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. jan5-7t

WANTED—Money.

MANUFACTURER wants to borrow $5,000; has been in present business twelve years. Address Manufacturer, care Constitution. june8-6t

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

TEN-ROOM boarding house, 149 Marietta street; this is a good location for business, properly managed. Anthony Murphy. june6

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

PRIVATE family, no children, have elegant home, nice rooms, furnished, north side, will rent for summer. Might board with tenant. References required. F., Constitution.

PLEASANT and well furnished rooms for gentlemen and ladies; low rates; near postoffice. 46 Walton street. june6

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED—Boarders. No. 43 Walton, corner Fairlie. Elegant, large, cool rooms, one front; superior table and service. Centrally located. 'Phone 1458.

CHOICE BOARD—Lovely front room with dressing room; finest shady location; new house; elegantly furnished. 185 S. Pryor. june11-2t fri sun

BOARDERS WANTED—No. 8 West 34 street, New York, opposite Hotel Waldorf. Cool, handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; southern management, southern cuisine; strictly first class; transients accommodated. Refer to Mr. R. B. Swift, Atlanta, Ga. june6-sun wed fri

LARGE, cool rooms and good table for very reasonable to young men or couples. 93 Auburn avenue.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCONEE SPRINGS, Putnam Co., Ga.—The Oconee house will be open on and after June 7th. This water cures all cases of indigestion, kidney and bladder troubles and all summer complaints with children, as the physicians both of Eaton and Sparta will testify. Right on the Oconee river; fine boating, bathing and fishing. Try this spring for health and pleasure. Rates $5 per week. Take hack at Sparta or Eatonton. Refer to ex-Governor Northen and wife. D. P. Ferguson, proprietor. june 6 8t sun tue fri

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

COUPLE desires at once well situated comfortable front room. Neighborhood must be good and surroundings pleasant. H. H., city. june11-2t fri sun

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

LARGE ROOMS, beautifully furnished, with or without board. 20 Church street. Table boarders taken. Northern cooking.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE—By order of J. Armstrong, all the unclaimed baggage left on trains and waiting room of union passenger station, consisting of clothing, ladies' wearing apparel, capes, wraps, hats, umbrellas, parasols, valises, canes, etc., to be sold at auction Friday, June 11th, 11 a. m. The Fulton Auction and Commission Company, auctioneers.

Woman and Society

College Maids as Athletes.

It is generally understood that while it is generally understood that the schools of the north more readily accord education to women than do those of the south, it seems that the determination of the women has been in every instance necessary to overcome prejudices and objections to the movement.

Some prejudices exist there, too, as to their masculine pursuits of any kind, but the athletic sports at present cultivated by the fair students of Cornell and Vassar have created no little sensation among the dignified element of northern society. The young women students of Cornell have a rowing club and the story goes that they were taught to wield the oar by the same skillful oarsmen who coached the regular "varsity team."

The young women took most of their lessons before sunrise to avoid the scrutinizing and "guying" gaze of the male students, and have developed into a beautiful and expert body of oarswomen.

Their captain, Miss Edna Martin McKenzie, is described by a northern newspaper woman as a tall, magnificently proportioned blonde with soft gray eyes, a fresh, coloring and breezy, cordial manner—she is one of the most popular girls there, and is pronounced by the expert critics who named the members of the crew as of superb physical development and perfection of proportion.

Their costumes are of dark marine blue flannel, close waists, and "their plain skirts reach to the feet," says the writer accustomed to describing the cycle suit, and "on the pretty head, crammed with all the pride and sagacity and tact which the higher education invariably bestows, was worn—not a natty man-o-war man's cap of navy blue canvas, and pinned on by long silver pins.

"And while the maids of Cornell rowed up and down the stream of Up-to-date-ness, the Vassar girls closed their year with a college circus. This they had in their own gymnasium hall, and have made themselves unpopular for the time being for not inviting gentlemen guests. And although sometimes thought that young women with university aspirations do not care to have the same opinion seems to be associated with the maid-athlete, it is said that of the Vassar graduates were engaged or married.

"But to return to their circus, one up to date in every sense, a writer for The New York Journal, who witnessed the fete, says: 'Even the first it was determined that it should be a real circus, complete in every detail.

"So it was decided that all the class should appear in the dress of little girls of the last century, with pantalettes coming below the skirts, like the picture of your grandmother when she was a girl, and how.

"The idea, at first merely an incident, developed into the feature of the show, and the prettiest graduate of them all is the golden-headed little blond who made the suggestion. She has since confessed that the inspiration came to her while the dressmaker was fitting a new bicycle suit, some of the internal arrangements of which were unique.

"Then to come to the circus performance. The audience seated itself in the most circuslike manner, and the pretty peddlers went out their fresh hot roasted peanuts and pink lemonade. These peddlers flirted with the girls in the audience and finally sold a group of their favorites about and consumed all their wares, which uncircuslike.

"Then behind the curtain at the end of the room came a sound as of fifty summer showers pouring through a leaky roof.

"To prevent the curtain, and the grand circus entry began, headed by the tortoise-shell comb band and three drummers. Then a comely elephant, not so very unlike those hide was sewed by the fair girls of the class.

"Then came the trapeze artists, misnamed quickly by the geometry student who put the programme; the tumblers, then clowns, and then that love of a creature. She had her ash-blonde hair braided and thrust inside the rolling collar of a scarlet hunting coat. Her silk hat was pinned securely to her coiffure at a rakish angle, and her top boots were polished and daintiest boots one could see in a day's march. And the ringmaster—he said 'Hoop-la!' in such gruff tones that some of the younger members felt quite nervous at first.

"The tumbling, trapeze work, pole vaulting and other numbers were gone through in a manner that puts them as far above criticism as the other wonders of the show.

"There was a ringmaster, and she had learned to crack her whip after a course of horseback skating—as she confessed to her classmates—than conic sections.

"There were a trained bear which growled terribly in a fine mezzo-soprano, a trio of real wonders, an amazing equilibrist, a score of tortoise-shell comb musicians and many other attractions."

The boarding schools of the state physical culture has been adopted according to the most approved methods, and a movement is on foot to encourage athletic sports to a limited degree among the students of the Normal and Industrial college, by the erection of an auditorium, the lower floor of which will be devoted to a swimming pool and gymnasium.

Even the Lucy Cobb institute, with its April fool pranks are not encouraging, athletic sports are not altogether discouraged since a bicycle was the premium awarded by the principal to the young lady showing the most orderly room during the entire year.

Georgia Commission To Meet.

The members of the Georgia commission to the Tennessee Centennial board, including commissioners at large, the district representatives and the members of the executive board, are requested to meet at the residence of Mrs. A. B. Steele, Monday morning at 12 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to discuss any plans that may be on foot for Georgia day and perfect the arrangements for its observance. A full attendance is urged. After this meeting the ladies of the reception committee of Atlanta and throughout the state will be notified fully as to what will be expected of them in view of their appointment by the chairman of the reception committee of the Georgia commission.

The Children's Lawn Fete.

The first of the series of lawn fetes to be given by the Children of the Confederacy occurred yesterday afternoon at the beautiful suburban home of Mrs. P. Brook, at Edgewood. A large crowd was in attendance and enjoyed delicious refreshments served from little tables on the picturesque lawns. The next lawn fete will be at the home of Mrs. Joseph Raine, on Peachtree street.

Atlanta's Summer Homes.

The owners of Georgia summer resorts are beginning to complain that they are losing Atlanta patronage since so many prominent Atlanta people accustomed to spending their summers out from the city have summer homes.

During the last two summers Atlanta people have remained home in large numbers, and it would seem that the wealthier element of society may not have summer homes prefer the comforts of their town houses to the gayety of resorts.

Among the many Atlanta people who have decided on summer homes may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Inman, who have theirs at Inman Park; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, at Brookwood; Mr. and Mrs. James R. Thornton, near Vinings Station; further out Peachtree road; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton, near Vinings Station; the Western and Atlantic railroad; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Joyner, at Marietta; Mrs. Rhodes Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Payne, near Bolton; Mr. and Mrs. James Freeman, near Warm Spring; Mr. S. H. and W. H. Venable, at Stone Mountain; Dr. and Mrs. Ridley, near Decatur; Mr. and Mrs. John T. Glenn, near Decatur; Mrs. Richard Peters and Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, at Peters's farm; Mr. and Mrs. Green Adair, on the nine mile circle; Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt, at Nacoochee Valley; Mrs. S. D. Harwood, in Marietta, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbery, at their farm near Carrollton; Judge and Mrs. Simmons, at Lennox; Mr. Walter Brown at New Canaan, and many others.

They Rehearse with Great Success.

The ladies and gentlemen to present the double cast at the Lyceum next week are rehearsing regularly, and are assured of brilliant success. Those capacitated to judge, and who have seen the rehearsal are enthusiastic in their praise of the talented amateurs taking part, and it is predicted that the entertainment in every sense will be one worthy of liberal patronage.

The proceeds of the entertainment go toward the children's ward of the Grady hospital.



MISS CAROLINE HOWELL.

The Beautiful Sixteen-Year-Old Daughter of Mr. G. A. Howell, of West End.

From her curls to her toes a rare vision of grace,
With a dainty, bewitching, sweet, smiling face,
She rules undisputed as love's little queen,
The spirit incarnate of sweet sixteen.

Not "Mrs. So-and-So" in Russia.

A Russian gentleman recently traveling in this country and commenting on the American gentleman as referring to his wife as "Mrs. So-and-So," said:

"I suppose the American holds his wife in as high esteem as the Russian holds his, but if at home I should speak of my better half as Mrs. Kaplon my friends would at once conclude that my domestic relations were not as pleasant as they should be, and that I was thinking of a legal separation. When I first heard an American speak of his wife as Mrs. Jones, for example, I felt almost like presuming on my acquaintance by intruding into his private affairs and asking him what the trouble was at home. Yet I soon learned that the custom was universal over here, but still I cannot get used to it. 'My wife is the plain, blunt way I speak in Russia of the lady who, I suppose. I would have to call Mrs. Kaplon in polite society in America. In some of the more fashionable circles of St. Petersburg this American social custom has been adopted, though I was told by a prominent government official not long ago that the czar disapproved of it."

Social Items.

The executive board of the Atlanta Woman's Club meets this morning at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Atlanta Woman's Club.

***

The next meeting of the Manning Circle will be held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Ryan.

***

Yesterday afternoon little Miss Jennie Gray entertained a large party of her friends at an observation party. The prizes awarded were beautiful and appropriate and the refreshments served delicious. Little Miss Gray received her guests and entertained them with a grace and ease that denoted an innate sense of hospitality. She is very popular in a large circle of little folks.

***

Misses Jessie and Willie Reed, the talented daughters of Judge Reed, have returned from the Lucy Cobb institute.

***

Miss Alice Barker is visiting friends in Athens.

***

Miss Nash, of the Lucy Cobb institute, passed through Atlanta yesterday and was entertained by the Misses Reed.

***

Mrs. Willingham, of Macon, is the guest of Mrs. James Jackson.

***

Miss Mary Lee, who has been visiting Miss Connally, has returned to her home in South Carolina.

***

Miss Powell has returned home.

***

Mrs. MacAllen B. Marsh has returned home.

***

Mrs. Nichols and Miss Holliday will spend next week at Tybee island.

***

Mr. Frank Hardeman has returned home.

***

Miss Fannie Rich has returned from Nashville.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smith and Mr. Cuyler Smith spent yesterday in Nashville.

***

Mrs. Eugene Heard will visit friends in the city next week.

***

A number of box parties are being arranged for the amateur performance to be given at the play next Thursday evening.

***

The French Literary Circle meets this morning with Mrs. W. B. Lowe.

***

Invitations have been issued in the city to the marriage of Miss Evie Healy, of Macon, Ga., and Mr. James Evander Crosland, Jr., the wedding to occur June 23d at 8:30 o'clock in Eatonton. Miss Healy is the only daughter of Mr. Thomas J. Healy and was much admired on the occasion of her visit to Atlanta.

***

Miss Adair is expected home from Macon the last of the week.

***

Mrs. Robert Maddox, Jr., is expected home in July.

***

Miss Florence Steinheimer is visiting relatives in Ohio.

***

Mrs. William Bailey Thomas is very much better.

***

Mr. Edward Lovejoy has returned home after a visit west.

***

Among the many pleasant features of the Emory commencement just finished, none furnished more pleasure to those in attendance than the reception given Monday night by the S. A. E. fraternity at the beautiful home of Mr. Lee, in Covington. The house is most admirably suited for entertainments, with its spacious parlors and broad verandas. The decorations of plants and ferns, with the royal purple and gold streamers interwoven among them, were beautiful. On the table in the dining room was a large badge of the fraternity, of purple and gold pansies.

Delicious refreshments were served, and at a late hour the guests departed, carrying with them many pleasant memories of the occasion.

Miss Pauline Askew, of Atlanta, who assisted the members of the reception was unanimously voted a most charming hostess by those present.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Misses Askew, Glauton, Smith, Allen, Womack, Irvine, Cozart, Daisy Stewart, Thomas, Faver, Patillo, Haygood, Stewart Means, Hill, Mobley, Powell, Jackson, Lewis, Brown, and Messrs. Smith, Lowe, Gurr, Thomas, Irvin, Hines, Wooten, Thomson, Williams, Murph Irvin, Johnson, Smith, Lewis, W. F. Johnson, Armour, Pattillo, Finnis, Ficklen, Denton, Murphy, Gwinn, Benton, Hoyle and Bradley.

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Miss Marie Holliday left last night for a ten days' stay at Tybee.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Nichols are at Tybee for a few days.

***

Washington, June 10.—(Special.)—At the Metropolitan hotel tonight a german was given by a number of the young Georgians here in honor of Miss Leonard, of Vienna. The dance was a most delightful affair. Miss Leonard is the guest here of her aunt, Mrs. Lewis, the wife of the congressman from the third district.

***

Mrs. A. J. West and daughter, Clifford, after some weeks' stay at Lithia Springs, are at home again.

***

Cochran, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—Mr. J. H. Grimsley, of Cochran, married Miss Nellie Head, of Macon, at Eastman last night. They arrived here this morning. Both are prominent social lights, and the marriage was unexpected.

***

Mr. J. A. Strayer, of Macon, state secretary of the Georgia Epworth Leagues, was the guest of Mr. M. Messengale yesterday.

***

Mr. T. H. McGillis and Miss Pearl Adams were married in Americus yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. J. Adams, on Lanier street. The ceremony was performed by Dr. J. W. Weston, of Montezuma. Only the immediate family of the couple were present. Both the contracting parties are well known, Mr. McGillis being editor of The Americus Evening Herald.

***

Valdosta, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—A most brilliant social event was the marriage this evening of Mr. James Monroe Briggs to Miss Ophelia Taylor, niece of Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee. The ceremony was performed in the Methodist church by Rev. J. E. Wray.

The church was beautifully decorated with ferns and tropical flowers and the marriage party made up an unusually handsome scene.

The following were the attendants:

Bridesmaid, Miss Jane Taylor, of Tennessee; best man, Mr. A. H. Lane, of Brunswick; maids, Misses Susie Jaudon, Savannah; Virgie Hamilton, Savannah; Dollie Briggs; Messrs. E. W. Lane, James Blitch and James Staten.

The ushers were B. S. Richardson, Charles Clarke, D. D. Smith and L. W. Shaw. The organ was presided over by Mrs. Keller. The couple left this evening for a ten days' trip to St. Simons island.

Mr. Briggs is prominent in business and social circles, while his bride is one of the most accomplished young women that has ever visited Valdosta.

***

The Literary French Circle will meet with Professor Devineau at Mrs. W. B. Lowe's, at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

THE PAPER HANGERS ORGANIZE

Officers Are Elected and the Union Starts Off Successfully.

The paper hangers of Atlanta have recently organized a union and it has started out with nearly fifty members, and is in a prosperous condition. The union is called the Atlanta Paperhangers union and it is representative of the paper hangers of the city.

The officers elected for the present term are: James C. Rather, president; C. Dougherty, vice president; Ed Guthrie, financial secretary; Charles Kimball, treasurer; Charles E. Winburn, recording secretary; Lester Rather, warden, and W. J. Crockett, Ed K. Smith and Eugene Randall, trustees.

Sunday School Picnic.

A pleasant picnic party of 500 from the Sunday school of the Third Baptist church spent the day at Lithia Springs yesterday. Eight coaches of picnickers went up and all had a fine time.

THEY FIGHT HARD FOR BUSINESS

Central and Southern Are Strong Competitors Wherever They Meet.

JOSEPH M. BROWN'S LETTER

Central Gives the Southern Precious Little Business In Atlanta.

STATE ROAD IS ITS PREFERENCE

Western and Atlantic, Central and the Plant System Have an Alliance Against the Southern and the Florida Central, It Is Charged.

Since the petition from Macon was presented to the governor, asking him to direct the attorney general to proceed against the Southern railway for violating the state constitution, both the governor and the attorney general have been looking up some papers on file in the railroad commission's office. Among other papers examined was a letter written by Mr. Joseph M. Brown, traffic manager of the Western and Atlantic railroad, bearing on the subject of competition between the Southern and the Central.

The Macon petition alleges that there is no competition at Macon and attributes it to the fact that the Southern controls the Central and the Georgia Southern and Florida. The railway men and a great many shippers declare that there is sharp competition between these roads all the time at Macon and at all other competitive points.

Mr. Brown is a very able traffic manager. He thoroughly understands the relations existing between the roads in this territory and he knows how to protect the interests of his own company. The state railroad commissioners have great confidence in him and last fall when the commission was trying to find out what control, if any, was exercised by the Southern over roads in Georgia, the board requested the Western and Atlantic's traffic manager to give them any information in his possession bearing on the subject. The Western and Atlantic and the Central work in the closest relationship, while the Southern and the state road have nothing in common. Mr. Brown was, therefore, in a position to speak on the question of competition. His road and the Southern compete here for the business which the Central brings up to Atlanta bound for the west. On the other hand, the Central and the Southern compete at Atlanta for business which the state road brings here from the west going south.

And this was the situation which Mr. Brown showed existed:

Practically all the passengers and freight which the Central brings to Atlanta destined for points west are turned over to the Western and Atlantic instead of to the Southern railway, which has its own line from Atlanta to Chattanooga and further west.

Mr Brown stated that the very keenest competition existed between the Southern and Central, and the inference from his statement was that no control was exercised over the Central or the Georgia Southern and Florida by the Southern else it would not permit them to divert their business from it to another line which was fighting it hard all the time. Mr. Brown's entire letter, which is on file in the commission's office, is interesting, but The Constitution gives only such parts as bear strongest on the question of competition between the roads.

Mr. Brown said that so far as his "observation and belief extended there was active, continuous and energetic competition between the Southern and the Central for all business at points common between those two lines.

"They each have staffs of officers and soliciting agents, and their freight and passenger schedules are arranged with the view of securing for each all the competitive business it can from the other.

"The Central of Georgia uses persistent and intelligently directed endeavors to build up the port of Savannah, Ga., while the Southern railway directly and positively endeavors to build up the ports in Virginia, and, what is termed the railway gateway, at Alexandria, Va. All the competitive cotton for instance, that the Central of Georgia railway can secure it forwards through the Georgia seaport above named. All that the Southern can secure it forwards, as a matter of preference, through Norfolk, Va., inasmuch as it gets so much longer haul through that port than through Brunswick or other south Atlantic ports.

"All the Florida business is deadly competitive between these two lines and the lines working through Alabama. The Central of Georgia railway is in practical alliance with the Plant system, which connects with it at Savannah, Tifton and Albany, Ga., and permeates the state of Florida, whereas the Southern railway is in alliance with the Florida Central and Peninsular system, which connects with it at Everett City; and like the Plant system, has its main or branch lines running through every section of Florida. So I might instance their competition at various other sections, but this illustrates the point at issue generally.

"Regarding, however, the respective relationships of the Southern railway and the Central of Georgia Railway Company with the Western and Atlantic railroad, I will state that we have for years and we do now have the daily experience that there is very strong competition between the above two lines, in which the Western and Atlantic is vitally interested.

"The Southern railway exchanges with the Western and Atlantic no competitive business voluntarily, and discourages it positively from handling business from one to any of its local stations; whereas, the Central of Georgia interchanges business with the Western and Atlantic freely and cordially, and there is between the management of that company and the management of the Western and Atlantic the utmost degree of confidential relationships regarding competitive business, which exchange of confidences is lacking between the Western and Atlantic and its competitor, the Southern."

Mr. Brown shows that the state road, the Central, the Georgia Southern and Florida and the Plant system exchange sleeping cars and work in harmony as to schedules, connections and the exchange of business as against the Southern, which works with the Florida Central and Peninsular in preference. Then the traffic manager compares the business exchanged and he shows that the Southern gives the state road very little, while the Central gives it a great deal here in Atlanta, and he might have added that the Central gives very little to the Southern.

For the year ending June 30, 1896, the passenger business exchanged between the Western and Atlantic and the Central amounted to 6,569 passengers, from whom the state road got $34,851. That was practically equal to the rental which the lessee company pays the state for one month.

But the interchange of freight business more strikingly illustrates this point, as the total amounted to 206,232,400 pounds, while the amount exchanged between the Southern and the state road was only 7,594,000 pounds.

"It is the policy of the Southern railway," says Mr. Brown, "to discourage the delivery of any freights originating on its own line to the Western and Atlantic, and the bulk of the 3,797 tons, or we will say 253 car loads therefore which we received from them consisted of cotton factory goods from points in South Carolina which were reached or influenced by the competition of the Seaboard Air-Line, and a limited amount of lumber and melons from south Georgia, where delivery to us was influenced by the competition of the Central of Georgia, the shippers only consenting to give the business to the Southern railway rather than the Central on the direct pledge of the Southern railway officers that it would be delivered to the Western and Atlantic at Atlanta, and pardon me for the assertion, that after such agreement by the agents of the Southern railway a great many mistakes have been made, all of them resulting in the Southern railway's failing to deliver to the Western and Atlantic and taking the business to Chattanooga via its own line; whereas I have never had an instance called to my attention where the Central of Georgia railway made a mistake which resulted in sending a shipment via the Southern railway from Atlanta in preference to the Western and Atlantic.

"But the respective revenues on the above freight is vital to the issues.

"The 77,895 tons, or say 5,193 car loads of freight which the Central of Georgia railway delivered to the Western and Atlantic brought the latter revenues amounting to $57,692.

"Our statements are not in such shape that I can furnish exactly the revenues received by the Western and Atlantic on the 83,459 tons, or 5,563 car loads of freight which we delivered to the Central of Georgia railway, inasmuch as southbound rates average fully as great, if not possibly greater, revenue per ton per mile than the northbound rates, I would estimate our revenue on such deliveries at at least $70,000.

"Therefore, adding any revenue on our passenger business to the approximate revenue on our freight interchanged with the Central of Georgia railway, and we have upward of $162,500, an amount sufficient to pay nearly five months' rental, which the state of Georgia requires of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway for the Western and Atlantic railroad.

"During the same period of twelve months the 3,797 tons, or we will say 253 car loads of freight delivered to us by the Southern railway, brought the Western and Atlantic a revenue of $4,296.

"I am not able, for the reason given above, to state what our revenue was on the 28,694 tons, or 1,906 car loads of freight which we delivered to the Southern railway, but inasmuch as it was very nearly all for points in South Carolina, and coast points which will not average the Western and Atlantic more than a half cent per ton per mile, our approximate revenue I consider would be about $20,600.

"Regarding our interchange with the Southern railway you will notice a very marked difference between it and our interchange with the Central of Georgia, and I consider myself absolutely safe in the assertion that but for the fact that the Central of Georgia reaches Macon, the coast and Florida points either over its own line or that of the Plant system, which is its ally, the Southern railway would not have prorated with us on the business to the competitive territory named, and the competition of the Southern with the Seaboard Air-Line and the Georgia railroad, respectively, to which latter two we also deliver a large tonnage, forces the Southern railway to accept business from us for Athens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Columbia and various other Carolina points, which otherwise they would hold as local, and shut us out, just as they practically did before the Seaboard Air-Line was built.

"Therefore, judging the future by the past, if the Southern railway had direct charge of all the roads between Atlanta and Macon, and south Georgia and Florida points, I regard it as inevitable that I would decline to prorate with the Western and Atlantic, and would exact of us full local rates to all points, while it would prorate with its own line from Chattanooga, and in this manner would practically shut the Western and Atlantic out of the territory to which the Central of Georgia now admits it for inward and outward-bound business.

"The only sure way, to my mind, which would cause the consolidation of the Central of Georgia and the Southern railway would be for the railroad commission of Georgia to put these two systems under rule one.

"You doubtless remember that after the Southern railway bought the Atlanta and Florida railroad it for a time maintained for the latter a separate organization, during which time the Western and Atlantic and the Atlanta and Florida roads freely interchanged business; but the railroad commission of Georgia passed an order placing the Atlanta and Florida and the Southern under rule 1, and within, I think, three days' time the Southern railway abolished the separate management of the Atlanta and Florida, consolidated it with its own system, and all delivery of competitive freight to the Western and Atlantic by the Atlanta and Florida stopped immediately, and has not since been resumed. This brought some loss to us."

A Coming Change.

Charlotte, N. C., June 10.—(Special.)—It is reported here that P. I. Welles, now superintendent of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, stationed at Columbia, will be made superintendent of the Western North Carolina railroad, and also superintendent of the Norfolk-Chattanooga line on July 1st.

Annual Election.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 10.—The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis (the Indianapolis division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton) was held here this afternoon. The only change was the election of R. B. Turner as a director in place of O. A. Evans. The following is the board as it is now constituted: S. G. Waldo, A. Gallaway, George R. Balch, G. W. Lishawa and R. B. Turner, all of Cincinnati; James E. Campbell and R. W. McKinney, of Hamilton, and E. Jacoby and P. G. Richman, of Indianapolis. Mr. Waldo was re-elected president and Mr. Balch secretary.

Auction Sale.

By order of J. Armstrong, all the unclaimed baggage left on trains, consisting of clothing, ladies' capes, wraps and hats, umbrellas, parasols, canes, satchels and valises to be sold at auction Friday, June 11th, at 11 a. m. by the Fulton Auction and Commission Co., 15 Marietta street.

Ladies' Auxiliary Meeting Today.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet in regular monthly session at the hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A full attendance of members is desired, and Mrs. I. S. Mitchell, president of the auxiliary, urges all to attend.

GEORGIA TROOPS ARE HARD AT WORK

They Are Being Put Through at the State Encampment.

THEIR MANEUVERS PRACTICAL

Camp Northen Attacked by Troops Using Blank Cartridges.

OFFICERS ARE PLEASED WITH PROGRESS

Captain Brown Is in Charge and Is Making This Encampment the Most Successful in History.

The encampment which is now in progress at Camp Northen, Griffin, promises to be the most successful that the troops of this state have ever had.

Everything has, so far, been favorable to the success of the tour of duty. The weather has been good and the men have been in excellent health. They went to the camp with the intention of working hard and they have carried it out to the satisfaction of the officers in command.

The men have realized the importance of taking advantage of the opportunities the encampment gives them for perfecting themselves in the tactics, and are practicing faithfully every day. Captain Oscar Brown, of Atlanta, is in chargo of the troops, and will remain at Camp Northen throughout the entire encampment.

On their arrival in camp the men began work and have not stopped for a single day since. Their motto seems to be work and so faithful has this been carried out that the officers are loud in their praise of them.

The First regiment is composed of some of the best troops in the state. They are a fine-looking set of men and have gone to camp with the determination of coming out benefited by the tour of duty. The Chatham Artillery carried a large number of men into camp, and they have been put through at a lively pace. The men have been doing light work with their guns and are using horses.

The work that the men have been doing and will continue to do until they break camp is practical work. They have been given a practical demonstration of the movements they would make and the methods they would use were the enemy near and about to attack them.

Advance and rear guards have been formed, and all during the encampment guards have been on duty about the camp. The men take turns at guard duty and none escape it.

One of the most interesting parts of military instruction took place yesterday afternoon. It was an attack on Camp Northen by a portion of the troops while others defended it and held them back. It gave the men some idea of what they would have to do in case of war, and gave the officers an opportunity of showing their skill in handling the men and in repulsing an enemy.

Part of the infantry was sent on the outskirts of the camp on the surrounding hills. They were furnished with blank cartridges and were to be the attacking party.

The maneuvers were watched by the officers who were at the camp for the purpose of giving the instruction, but the officers in charge of the troops were allowed to use their own judgment in making the attack and the opposing ones in repulsing it.

In this movement the artillery was brought into play and for a time the old hills around Griffin sounded like they did many years ago when the civil war was in full blast. The work was very successful and the troops were greatly benefited by it. It gave them a practical idea of what they will have to do when called on to go to war.

The troops are drilled continually, but the practical work is given more attention than the other. Early in the morning the soldiers are turned out and given an early morning drill. Guard is mounted and then on during the day they are drilled and redrilled. It is all work and very little time for play.

The artillery is getting its share of the drilling and the work it does is very gratifying to the officers in charge of the camp.

Captain Oscar J. Brown, assistant adjutant general, assisted by the two officers furnished by the United States, is giving close attention to the troops and has been on the move ever since camp was opened. He is up early and late and his duties are many.

Governor Atkinson will visit the camp tomorrow and will review the troops there. It will be a great day at Camp Northen and the soldiers will be at their best. It is possible that the governor will spend tonight in camp, but this is not at all certain.

SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s successful practice in this city, and their having effected cures of chronic diseases at a stage where other physicians of acknowledged ability stood powerless, has stamped them as the leaders in the practice of their specialty. Medical institutes have risen and fallen. Specialists have come and gone. Others will come and go the same as those before them, leaving their patients poorer, and uncured; but Dr. Hathaway & Co., through the confidence of an appreciative people, through the great demands from the sick and afflicted for their treatment, and through their unparalleled success in curing disease, have built up an immense and extensive practice which has suostantially and permanently established them in this city. In seeking the services of Dr. Hathaway & Co., you place yourself under the treatment of highly educated physicians, physicians whose ambition is to excel, whose lives are devoted to the advancement of the science of medicine and the relief of suffering humanity. They have no single remedy which they deal out as a common cure-all, nor any mechanical contrivance which is heralded to the world as a remedy for all ills. Their medical education condemns such methods. Their lofty aspirations and honesty in practice place such modern impositions back to the days of witchcraft and quackery, where they justly belong. All letters answered promptly. Call on or address,

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Nothing is more refreshing than a ride on a Consolidated cross-town open car.

$3.50

Atlanta to Cumberland Island and Return Via Southern Railway.

The Atlanta grocers' special train will leave Atlanta 5 p. m. Tuesday, June 15th, and arrive Brunswick 6 a. m., Wednesday.

Returning, leave Brunswick 5 p. m. Wednesday, June 16th, and arrive Atlanta 6 a. m. Thursday.

Prompt connection with steamer at Brunswick to and from the island.

Invitations for tickets should be secured from the following committee:

J. W. Kilpatrick, 243 Houston st.
O. T. Camp, 222 Decatur st.
B. E. Gardner, 154 Davis st.
W. R. Roberts, 109 Peachtree st.
George H. Sims, 430 Marietta st.
C. H. Burgs, 63 E. Alabama st.

Or for further information apply at the ticket office of the Southern railway, Kimball house corner.

Douglas & Davison

Linings and Findings What You Want.

It is always a great satisfaction to a woman to know that she can get all the little Findings and Lining necessary to complete a dress

At One Place

and not have to go all over town, then possibly not find what is wanted. We do not have to say to your inquiry: "We are out of it, but expecting more soon."

We Have It!

In fact, everything necessary for a "well-stocked" Lining Department.

Linings....



Perfection has been reached in shields. The above represents one of the best, and decidedly the most convenient Shield made, specially good to be worn with Shirt Waists—two sizes. Regular price—30c and 35c pair; reduced to 24c and 28c. In addition to these we are making extra low prices on all celebrated Shields; mention one make to give you an idea of the reduction in all:

Kleinert's "Superb" Silk Shield reduced from 25c to 19c

Kleinert's "Feather Weight" Shield reduced from 25c to.. 20c

Kleinert's "Stockinet" Shield reduced from 35c to..... 25c

Kleinert's "Metropolis" Shield reduced from 15c to..... 10c

Kleinert's "Noxall" Shield reduced from 10c to..... 7c

Misses' feather weight Shield reduced from 10c to 5c

200-yard spool of Cotton, two spools for 5c, or dozen..... 25c

4-yard bunches velveteen Binding, in black only, reduced from 10c bunch to..... 5c

Linings....

ORGANDINE, Silk-finished Linings for use under organdies, lawns and other sheer fabrics, 32 inches wide, full line of colors, two qualities, worth 15c to 20c yard, reduced to 10c and 12½c

RUSTLEINE—30 inches wide, full line colors, reduced from 10c to..... 7c

ALL-LINEN Grass Cloth, 30 inches wide, reduced from 12½c to 8c

GILBERT'S SILESIA, full line of spring and summer shades, 36 inches wide, worth up to 12½c, reduced to..... 8c

GILBERT'S FANCY Padded Silesia, soft finish, worth 25c, reduced to..... 15c

PERCALINE—Full line of high colors, 36 inches wide, extra good quality, reduced to... 14c

FANCY SILESIA—Double faced, light color back, summer weight, reduced from 25 cents to 15c

REMNANTS—One big lot, consisting of 1, 2 and 3-yard pieces, regular price on bolt 15c to 25c, all reduced to ..... 10c yard

We pay special attention to black Percalines; use all possible means to get the best for the lowest prices. THEY ARE ALL ABSOLUTELY FAST BLACK, and at as great reduction in prices as those mentioned.

Douglas & Davison

HUDSON TO HANG; CASE IS HOPELESS

All Efforts Made To Save Him Have Failed.

THE ROPE ALREADY STRETCHED

The Murderer Is Quietly Awaiting His Doom.

CANDLER IS ASKED TO INTERFERE

The Judge Refused To Grant the Rule Nisi Asked—Will Appeal to Governor.

Today at noon Terrell Hudson will hang on the gallows at Decatur. An appeal will be made to Governor Atkinson this morning, but it will represent a last formal effort on the part of the condemned man's attorneys. With the noon comes death.

Jutting almost against the cell which is occupied by the negro is the big framework on which he must meet his fate.

Hudson is waiting quietly for his fate. Yesterday he sang and prayed and read his Bible. When asked by the reporter if he was prepared to die, he said:

"Yes, I am ready. I have prepared for death and I know I will go to heaven."

"No, Governor Atkinson has not answered my letter. I don't know what he will do. Mr. Moore, my lawyer, was down here twice today, and he didn't tell me that I could have any hope. He said he would do all he could."

All day long a curious crowd stood outside Hudson's cell and asked him questions. They all had a question, and the negro after awhile became impatient and would not answer.

Governor Atkinson will be back from Dahlonega this morning and Mr. Moore and Mr. Ripley will appear before him and argue for their client's neck. They will have no new evidence and no strong legal excuse for a respite, so it is unlikely that he will give the petitions more than a passing consideration. The hanging will be private. No one will be admitted except the guards and a few newspaper men.

Petition for Rule Nisi Denied.

Messrs. Moore and Ripley went to Judge Candler's residence, at Kirkwood, last night to try to ask him to sign a rule nisi. The judge was out with a trolley party and the attorneys had to wait until near midnight to get an audience with him.

The grounds for the rule nisi are that Aaron McMurray, the uncle of Hudson, who was the only eye witness to the killing, had made an affidavit to the effect that his evidence at the first trial was untrue. The affidavit was secured from McMurray yesterday. The particular part of the testimony in the first trial which he acknowledged was a lie was the portion relating to the rebuttal of Hudson's plea of self-defense.

McMurray swore at the trial that he saw both of the negro's hands and that he had nothing in either. In his affidavit of yesterday he admitted that he could not see both of the dead man's hands.

Judge Candler considered the affidavit and the application for a rule nisi, or an extraordinary motion for a new trial. He said that the grounds were too weak and that he would have to decline to grant the petition.

"ERMINIE" AT THE GRAND.

A big house greeted the Grand comic opera company in their initial production of "Erminie" last night.

The opera was sung last night for the first time in Atlanta in five years, and its revival could scarcely have been in better hands.

The principals were one and all in splendid voice, and even improved upon the already excellent impression they had made upon Atlanta playgoers. Miss Germaine is seen to much greater advantage in "Erminie" than in "Said Pasha." Her "Erminie" was charming, from both a musical and a dramatic standpoint. Her singing of the famous and ever-popular lullaby could not well have been improved upon, and was warmly and repeatedly encored. Her gowns were marvels of style and richness.

Frank Deshon, as Cadeaux, was right in his element. The part is what is known in stage slang as a "fat" one, and none of its possibilities escaped the little comedian. He kept the audience in a roar almost every minute he was on the stage.

Martin Pache, the tenor, was simply a revelation as Eugene. His solo, "She Was the Idol of My Heart," in the second act, proved him to be a singer of really extraordinary ability, and gained him several hearty encores.

Mabella Baker's Princess Grampineaux was capital. Much was expected of her in this part, but she fully satisfied the most exacting

The part of General Pondert afforded George Broderick opportunities for nothing but work of the most conventional character. He was, as always, eminently satisfactory.

H. W. Tredenick showed himself to be a comedian of not a little versatility, the transition from the clown work of "Hadad" in "Said Pasha" to the straight juvenile "Ravennes" being accomplished most gracefully. He was all that the part required.

Miss Mortimer deserves especial praise for her very excellent "Javotte," having assumed the part unexpectedly and having had but one or two rehearsals.

Mr. Ward, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Nores and Miss Burton sang their parts finely and were heartily applauded.

Mention should be made of pretty Miss Ritchie. As Captain Delauney she made a dainty and delightful picture, especially in the black uniform of the first act.

Too much praise cannot be accorded the chorus. Jacobowski's catchy score has seldom been better handled. The "Goodnight" chorus pleased the audience immensely.

"Erminie" will run the rest of the week, cast as follows:

Cadeaux, first thief.. .. .. ..Frank Deshon
Ravennes, second thief.. ..H. W. Tredenick
General Pondert, governor of Toulon..
.. ..George Broderick
Eugene, his secretary (in love with "Erminie").. .. ..Martin Pache
Chevalier de Brabazon,.. .. ..Robert Ward
Simon, landlord of the Lion d'Or.. .. ..
.. ..George O'Donnell
Ernest de Brizzac.. .. ..P. W. Nores
Captain Delauney.. .. ..Miss Ritchie
Javotte, waitress in Lion d'Or............
.. ..Miss Irene Murphy
Princess Grampineaux..Miss Mabelle Baker
Cerese, friend of "Erminie"............
.. ..Miss Corinne Burton
"Erminie".. .. .. Miss Katharine Germaine

PANDORA IS READY FOR CIRCULATION

Best Issue of the College Annual Ever Got Out.

IT WAS A PAYING VENTURE

Gratton Colvin, of Atlanta, Shows His Hand as Editor-in-Chief.

NUMBER IS PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

Young Ladies of Atlanta and Athens Show Their Ability as Artists in the Book.

Athens, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—The universal opinion is that volume X, University Pandora, is by odds the best edition of that college annual ever issued. It has just made its appearance here, and is being most favorably commented upon.

The Pandora this year is a neatly bound book of more than two hundred and fifty pages. The binding is in the colors of the university—red and black.

The editors are H. G. Colvin, editor-in-chief; R. E. Brown, business manager; A. L. Tidwell, assistant business manager; F. L. Fleming, J. W. Spain, J. W. Hendricks, Parish S. Smith, Harry Dodd, Hatton Lovejoy and W. B. Kent.

The Pandora is dedicated to "the women of Athens, young and old, whose devotion to every student's interest is always in substantial evidence."

It is profusely illustrated, and the illustrations are of the highest order. The artists who contribute to the work of illustrating The Pandora were Miss Garland Smith, of Athens; Miss Clara Love Goodwin, of Paris; Miss Iza Glenn, of Atlanta; Misses Ida Scholler, May Smook and Jennie Smith, of Athens; Messrs. Abbott, Blinn, Cothran, Clark, Dennis, Fowler, Holst, McGregor, Murphey, Riley and Walter, students of the university.

Contributors to its pages were Messrs. Abbott, Boyd, Cothran, Floyd, Glenn, Murphy, Tichenor and Upshaw.

Handsome cuts of the entire faculty, accompanied by a biographical sketch of each professor, constitute an interesting and interesting and valuable feature of the book.

"The Pandora Two-Step" is a valuable musical contribution to its pages by Mr. F. K. Boland, of Atlanta.

One of the most interesting features is a full-page cut of "Types of University Belles," containing the pictures of Miss May Cobb, Miss Katie Louise DuBose, Miss Gertrude Thomas, Miss Susie Lumpkin, Miss May Hodgson.

This is followed by another full-page illustration, "Types of Georgia college girls," containing photos of Miss Emma Belle Londes, of Lucy Cobb; Miss Mary Lyndon, of Wesleyan; Miss Eddie McCall, of the Southern Female college, of College Park; Miss Ferrell of Southern Female college, of LaGrange.

A sketch of the origin of history of The Pandora by Garrard Glenn, of Atlanta, is full of interest.

Cuts of the late Professor William Rutherford, the late Senator Ben Hill, General Gordon, Governor Atkinson and Judge Emory Speer adorn the page set apart for the Demosthenian Literary Society. The Phi Kappa Society presents the likenesses of five of her distinguished alumni—General Howell Cobb, Governor John Milledge and Dr. James Whitehead, who contributed $1,000 each to the erection of the Phi Kappa hall; Alexander H. Stephens, who was the active factor in the work of erecting that hall, and Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, who founded the society.

The department of athletics is well taken care of in The Pandora and the genial faces of Glenn Warren and Hugh Jennings, the coaches of the football and baseball teams, beam upon the pages of this interesting book.

The poetical and prose contributions to The Pandora are of the highest grade of excellence, but the chief praise is due the artists who looked after the work of illustrating The Pandora. Miss Gallard Smith's contributions were many and were quite artistic. Miss Goodwin, of Paris, contributed a number of excellent illustrations, as did also Misses Glenn, of Atlanta, Smith, Schiller and Snook, of Athens.

The most interesting feature of The Pandora is that it is well patronized by advertisers and will more than clear expenses.

Law Alumni Association.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the law school of the university met and perfected permanent organization and will meet in Athens each year at commencement.

The organization is to be known as the "University Law School Alumni Association," and its object is to promote the feelings of fellowship and to aid in advancing the interests of the university.

The officers chosen were: W. D. Sheffield, of Arlington, president; P. R. Schowalter, of Mobile, Ala., vice president, and J. H. Estill, Jr., of Savannah, secretary and treasurer.

The members will meet in Athens each commencement and their meetings will be full of interest.

An Elegant Present to Lucy Cobb.

The senior class of Lucy Cobb institute yesterday morning called upon Mrs. Lipscomb, principal of the institute, and presented her with a purse of $60 for the Lucy Cobb building fund. This fund is growing rapidly now and in a few years there will be enough money in hand to build the Lucy Cobb annex, which is badly needed.

Board of Visitors Organize.

The university board of visitors has perfected organization by the election of Professor B. T. Hunter, of Atlanta, as chairman, and Professor C. B. Gibson, of Columbus, as secretary. The work under way now is principally that of reading examination papers. The work of the different departments will be investigated tomorrow.

Children's Day in Churches.

Next Sunday is designated as "Children's Day" by several denominations—by several churches. The church and Sunday school of the Central Congregational church will unite in a children's day service beginning at 11 a. m. A special programme has been provided which will include music, recitations, reading and singing. A prominent part will be taken by the children.

DID TOM WATSON HELP BARNES WIN?

Populist Leader Said To Have Had a Hand in Naming Marshal.

CUT HARRELL'S TERM SHORT

Same Action Will Put Postmaster Heitz Out Soon.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONS MEET

Macon Will Have an Important Convention, Beginning Tomorrow. Court News.

Macon, Ga., June 10.—(Special.)—The appointment of John M. Barnes as marshal is attributed by some to the influence of Tom Watson. Barnes lives at Thomson, the home of Watson. Barnes was indorsed by Colonel Buck.

It was thought for some time that Colonel R. D. Locke would be appointed marshal, but he suddenly retired from the contest and left a clear field to Barnes. It is said that Locke will be made chief deputy marshal, a position which has been held for years by Asher Ayres, under both republican and democratic marshals. Experts pronounce him the most efficient office man in the office of any marshal south of Washington city. The salary of chief deputy is $1,500 per year. If Colonel Locke becomes chief deputy he will be thoroughly acquainted at once with the duties of the office, for he was formerly marshal of this district.

The late Frank Leverett, of Eatonton, was appointed by President Cleveland as marshal in March, 1893, for a term of four years, ending March, 1897. He resigned in December, 1894, and Colonel John D. Harrell, of Bainbridge, was appointed by President Cleveland for four years, ending December, 1898. But he will not be permitted to serve his full term out but is required to retire at the close of Leverett's term. The office formerly paid in fees $6,000 net per year, but by recent enactment of congress the fee system, the marshal is paid a fixed salary of $3,500 per annum.

It is not known when Barnes will assume active charge of the office, presumably about the 1st or the 15th of July. It is not supposed there will be any fight in the senate to the confirmation of his appointment. Colonel Harrell has made a splendid marshal and the court and all its officials and the people of the district will part with the courtly gentleman and admirable official with much regret.

Mr. Barnes will have to make Macon his headquarters.

As to the Postmaster.

Now that Marshall Harrell will not be allowed to serve the term for which he was appointed, there is considerable speculation as to whether Postmaster Hertz will be permitted to serve to the end of his four-year term, February. 1900.

About March, 1894, President Cleveland appointed Hon. Daisy Price postmaster at Macon for four years, ending March, 1898. He resigned in February, 1896, and J. H. Hertz was appointed for four years.

Taking Marshal Harrell's case, and others, as examples, some think that Postmaster Hertz will not be allowed to serve beyond Price's term, March, 1898. There are even some who think Postmaster Hertz will not be permitted to stay in that long. According to well founded belief, ex-Marshal W. P. Corbett and Mr. Harry Stillwell Edwards are candidates for postmaster. Colonel Buck is said to be indorsing the former and Major Hanson the latter. The office pays $3,100 per annum.

An Interesting Body.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the South Georgia conference, which convenes in Macon tomorrow, is one of the thirty-four conference societies which compose the woman's board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church south.

These societies are officered and managed by women alone.

The society which meets tomorrow in Macon was organized in Perry in 1879 by the bishop and preachers of the South Georgia conference during annual session. The society has grown rapidly in numbers and influence until not there are 5,500 members, and the past year $6,000 was collected. The dues for membership are 10 cents per month.

The officers of the society are: Mrs. G. W. Matthews, president; Mrs. J. B. Cobb, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. H. Burghard, treasurer; Mrs. R. C. Neely, recording secretary.

The general societies have forty-six female missionaries at work in China, Japan, Brazil and the Indian Territory, and there are 5,000 children and women in the heathen land under their instruction. They work through schools and individual teaching. Some of these missionaries are very intelligent and the very highest type of womanhood. Among them are Miss Laura Haygood, of Atlanta, and Miss Hattie Carson, of Savannah.

The opening exercises of the annual session of the society will be held in the annex of the Mulberry Street Methodist church tomorrow evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

There will be addresses from the president and reports from the corresponding secretary and treasurer.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Lovett, of the South Georgia conference, will preach the missionary sermon on Sunday morning and at night Miss Belle Bennett, of Kentucky, and Miss Maria Gibson, of Kansas City, will give addresses on missions.

The programme of the opening exercises of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the South Georgia conference will be as follows:

Anthem by choir; prayer; scripture lesson; hymn; address of welcome, Miss May Hitch, Waycross; solo, Miss Clifford Williams; address of president, Mrs. G. W. Matthews; report of corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. B. Cobb; treasurer's report, Mrs. L. H. Bigham; doxology; benediction.

United States Court.

In the Sperry-Strong litigation this morning an intervention was filed in the United States court by Mrs. T. M. Johnson through her attorneys, Bacon, Miller & Brunson.

The intervention is for the purpose of being made a party to the litigation over the assets of the partnership. Mrs. Johnson received a verdict for $2,000 against the partnership in the superior court a few days ago, and the intervention is now filed to collect this money.

The firm of Hill, Harris & Birch filed a motion for a new trial in the case of Dennis Show vs. the Southern railway, and the motion was received. Show got a verdict for $1,700 damages a few weeks ago.

Mr. L. M. Brouch, who recently moved to Macon from Cedartown, was admitted to practice in the United States court this morning.

Revival Services.

Revival services of more than unusual interest began at the Tattnall Square Baptist church last night and will continue throughout the week.

Rev. M. A. Jenkins, pastor, is conducting the services alone, but expects help next week. Services are held three times daily—at 6:30 a. m., 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Much interest is shown.

Captain Bailey Ordered to Alabama.

The army orders issued yesterday detail Captain Hobart K. Bailey, of the Fifth infantry, to attend the encampments of the Alabama national guard during the months of June and July.

Captain Cassius E. Gillette, of the corps of engineers, is ordered to Savannah to take charge of the construction of the fortifications on Tybee. He relieves Captain Carter.

GEORGIA GOLD TO BE SENT WEST

Arrangements Are Being Made To Send a Fine Exhibit to Denver.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE MISSED

State Delegates Meet, Organize and Prepare for Business.

EXPERTS ASKED TO READ PAPERS

The Geological Board Will Be Requested To Loan a Part of State Exhibit at Nashville.

Steps were taken Wednesday to send to Denver next month an exhibit of Georgia gold ores, where the international gold mining convention will meet July 7th and continue for three days. Hundreds of the leading miners and investors from the United States, Canada and Mexico will attend and it will be the best opportunity the southern states have had to display their precious metals and interest miners and capitalists.

Governor Atkinson has appointed thirty delegates to go to Denver and advertise Georgia and her mineral resources. A meeting of the delegates was held Wednesday at the Kimball house, and it was the unanimous sentiment of those present that the state ought to be represented at the international convention and send such a display there as would attract the attention of the mining capitalist.

Judge T. W. Milner, of Bartow county, was elected chairman of the meeting and Frank Weldon secretary. An explanation of the objects of the convention was made and the fact that it is not a political affair was clearly set forth. In some states the governors have refused to appoint delegates on the ground that the convention is for gold miners and persons interested in gold mining. It was stated that these refusals have come from states which were never accused of having any gold. The call for the convention states that miners of silver, coal, iron and copper are invited to attend and participate.

Governor Adams, of Colorado, who indorses the movement and who will call the convention to order, is a strong silver man.

The Georgia delegates voted that it would be best to confine the display as much as possible to gold and to concentrate interest on that one metal, because Georgia has so much of it and wants to bring it to the attention of the practical miners and investors.

Mr. S. W. McCallie, assistant state geologist, Mr. George P. Good and Mr. Ben Hall, as experts, were requested to prepare and read papers before the convention. Mr. McCallie will read one on the Georgia gold fields, showing the distribution, the character of the ores, the geology of the district, the history of mining in the state, what is being done now and the outlook.

Mr. Good will prepare an article on the treatment of ores in the state, the values and the possibilities for an investor.

Mr. Hall will write a monograph on the McDuffie county gold section, with which he is especially familiar, having given it long study and investigation.

Captain John A. Grant, Messrs. George Sciple, Frank Weldon, F. D. Hager and J. S. Thrasher were appointed a committee to confer with the state geological board and Professor Yeates, the state geologist, in reference to borrowing a part of the state's exhibit now at the Tennessee centennial exposition at Nashville for a few days and sending it to Denver during the convention. Several of those who were sent declared that it was their belief that the exhibition of the Georgia display at Denver for three days would do more to show the capitalist what there is in this state than almost any other use to which it could be put. It was suggested that in view of the very unjust articles which have been published recently in The Engineering and Mining Journal such a display as Georgia can make, would contradict and disprove their statements. The author, W. M. Brewer, was severely scored for the statements made in them.

Messrs. Hall, Good and McCallie were appointed a committee to secure specimens of gold ore from property owners throughout the state for the purpose of supplementing the state's exhibit now at Nashville. It was stated that specimens should not weigh more than one pound each. Every member of the delegation was requested to secure at least one specimen and as many more as possible and send prepaid to this committee in care of George P. Good & Co., the assayists, 85 North Pryor street The committee will attend to arranging them for shipment and will get them displayed properly at Denver and return them safely to the owners or turn them over to the state for its collection, as the owners prefer.

Mr. B. F. Holt, of Blue Ridge, Mr. Durgy, of Carroll county, Judge Murray, of Lumpkin county, and some others could not attend yesterday's meeting, but they wrote that they heartily entered into the purpose of the movement to have Georgia strongly represented at Denver.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the Kimball house on Saturday, June 19th, when the committees will report. All persons in the state who are interested in gold mining in any way, were requested to meet with the delegation at that time.

DISTURBED THE WORSHIP.

Bad Fish Annoyed the First Methodist Congregation—The Dealer Moves.

The stewards of the First Methodist church had J. S. Watson before Judge Andy Calhoun yesterday charged with maintaining a nuisance. The officers of the church complained that the odor from decaying fish in Watson's store, back of the church, interfered with worship. Watson stated that he was not aware that his fish were disturbing the congregation and he regretted that such was the case. He added that the building which he occupied as a market had been condemned by the inspector and he had to move. In view of that, the recorder dismissed the case, which was satisfactory to the stewards.

TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN

From Louisville Without Change.

Under new schedule Sunday, June 20th, a Buffet Sleeping Car will daily leave Louisville at 4 p. m., over Pennsylvania Lines via Indianapolis, Richmond and Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad to northern Michigan without change. Arrive Grand Rapids 3:50 a. m., Traverse City 8.20 a. m., Petoskey 9:20 a. m., Bay View 9:28 a. m., Harbor Springs 9:55 a. m. Mackinaw City 10:20 a. m., Mackinac 11:20 a. m., the day after leaving Louisville. Afternoon trains from the south make convenient connection at Louisville with the through sleeping car.

The route to Michigan is the famous "Fishing Line" (G. R. & I. R. R.), which reaches all the principal resorts in the Upper Peninsula. Tourist tickets over this route may be obtained from agents of Southern railways selling tickets to Louisville. Inquiries for details will be promptly answered if addressed to R. H. Lacey, southern passenger agent, Nashville, Tenn., or George E. Rockwell, assistant general passenger agent, Cincinnati, O.

Ponce de Leon mineral water and pure air will keep the children healthy.

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As Far Reaching and Boundless as Faith.



Mr. C. W. Hoffman, Elbowoods, N. D., says: "I am well acquainted with 'Strike Enemy,' an Indian well-known here, and also among other tribes, and know that after many months of suffering he was permanently cured of rheumatism by Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. He had terrible pains in his legs, was unable to sleep nights, and believed that death was only a matter of a short time. I took pity upon him, and gave him some remedies, but they did him no good. Finally I got him a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and gave it to him. After the second dose he smiled for the first time in months, and said that the medicine was helping him. It took five bottles to cure him. He has been relieved from all pain, and now walks as well as ever. He asked me to write to that white man in the East who made that great cure from pain and say that he was very thankful to him."

Mr. John L. Arno, Jackson Street, Tullahoma, Tenn., says: "I suffered tortures from Rheumatism for years and tried all kinds of doctors and medicines, and spent six months at Hot Springs without benefit. My joints were swollen and stiff, and I was all crippled up so I could not work at my trade of tailoring. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure made a complete cure. I am back at my work, perfectly free from all rheumatic troubles."

Munyon's Homoeopathic Home Remedy Company compounds a separate specific for Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Liver Disease, Fevers, Bad Blood, Nervous Derangements, and other Maladies. These remedies may be obtained from druggists, mostly at 25 cents a vial. If in doubt, write to Professor Munyon, at Philadelphia, and secure the best medical advice free of charge.

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NOTICE.

Bids for 300 tons coal; "run of mines" to average 60 per cent lump; coal to be delivered in bins at state capital and weighed on city scales; bids will be opened on the 17th day of June. I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN McINTOSH KELL,
Keeper of Buildings and Grounds.

June 10, 1897. june11—3t

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The Old Book Store, (Burke's), Cheap School Books our specialty. W. B. Burke, P. B. V., in charge. 49 Peachtree st.

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MAN REMANDED TO THE COUNTY JAIL

Held Over Under Bond of One Thousand Dollars.

WITNESSES SHIELD PRISONER

Tell a Different Story from First Account of Shooting.

FAMILY REUNION WAS HELD

Everybody Kisses and Weeps Over the Prisoner—He Had the Air of a Martyr—Makes a Statement..

Thomas J. McClain, the man who is charged with shooting down his little five-year-old son, was sent to the county jail yesterday afternoon to await trial in the superior court for an assault with intent to murder.

The preliminary trial was held before Judge Foute and he required the prisoner to give a $1,000 bond, which he failed to do, and he was sent to jail.

The remarkable thing about the investigation was that all the witnesses, who were relatives of the prisoner, did their best to clear him and made statements contradictory to those made to the officers and newspaper reporters immediately after the shooting.

When McClain was led into the courtroom by an officer he was met by his sister-in-law, Mrs. A. A. Pilkington, and her two little daughters, and they came near devouring him with affectionate kisses. One of the little girls threw her arms around McClain's neck and fairly sobbed as if her heart would break.

In the courtroom the prisoner's old mother, Mrs. Sallie Brewer, sat in a chair, and she motioned her son to sit beside her, which he did, at the same time giving the old lady a kiss. The prisoner had the air of a martyr and a composed expression of resignation settled upon his face as he pulled a chew of tobacco in his mouth and leaned back in his chair.

"Thomas McClain," said Judge Foute, "you are charged here, upon an affidavit sworn out by Mr. E. W. Walton, with an assault with intent to murder."

"I am not guilty," said the prisoner as he arose and spat a stream of tobacco juice into the clerk's spittoon.

The Sister-in-Law Testifies.

Mrs. A. A. Pilkington was the first witness.

"I live at No. 18 Wallace street," she said, "and was present when McClain shot his child, at least when they say he shot the child, for I don't know whether he shot the little fellow or not. Oh, yes, I was in the room, but I didn't see him shoot. I heard the pistol fire and we thought he had shot it. The child fell and its mother picked it up. McClain then ran out of the room. Just before the shooting there was some talk about McClain being drunk."

How They Talked at First.

Patrolman Dobbins took the stand and related the circumstances of the flight and capture of McClain. He stated that the people in the room had told him immediately after the shooting that McClain shot the child intentionally and that it was no accident.

Mrs. Pilkington, niece of the prisoner, said that she was in the room when the shooting occurred, but she was reading a paper and saw very little of what took place. She heard some talk about "Uncle Tom" being drunk.

McClain arose, sent another stream of tobacco juice into the clerk's spittoon and said:

"Angie, did you hear your Uncle Tom say he would kill little Willie?"

"No, I don't think I did," was the reply.

She child came down from the stand and Angie's mother, who had made such a row witness herself, jumped on her for making such an ambiguous reply to her Uncle Tom's question. They carried on a whispered conversation for several minutes, Angie all the time contending that she had testified all right.

A Neighbor's Evidence.

C. M. Coble, who lives at No. 2 South Pryor and very near the McClain home, testified that he went to the house three or four minutes after the shooting and found McClain had already taken leg bail. Mr. McClain said the shooting had not been accidental. The children were crying and talking and from everything said about the affair he was led to believe that it was a case of willful shooting.

At this point in the case Judge Foute asked about the present condition of the wounded child.

The old mother of the prisoner spoke up quickly and said:

"I've just seen the little boy and the doctors say it is doing right smart and a-getting along nicely."

The court was informed that the child was still lying at the point of death and was not expected to live.

The Prisoner's Story.

"Now, Mr. McClain," said the judge, "you can make your statement if you desire to do so."

The prisoner arose, walked forward a few feet, sent a stream of tobacco juice into the clerk's spittoon, and clearing his throat, made the following statement with scarcely any show of feeling:

"I went home drunk Tuesday night and fell upon the bed, where I fell asleep. My wife waked me up for supper. There was some talk about my having been drunk, and of course I was a little mad, but not enough to kill anybody. I pulled my pistol out of my pocket just to have a little fun, not to do anything any harm, and I picked it and asked my wife where the shot would go if I pulled the trigger. She laughed and replied that it would hit me under the arm. I then tried to lower the hammer so as to put the pistol up, when it went off. I did not intend to shoot it. I saw the little boy fall and became so frightened at what I had done that I ran out of the house."

The judge paused a long time before he announced his decision. The prisoner eyed him closely.

"Mr. McClain," the judge finally said, "this is a good theme for a temperance lecture."

"It has been a lesson to me," interposed the prisoner with the air of a man who was about to be set free, as he sent another stream of tobacco juice into the clerk's spittoon.

"Whisky has been the cause of all of this," continued the judge, not heeding the interruption. "And there is no telling what the developments in this matter may still be, for the child may die."

There was another long pause by the court.

"Let the defendant give a bond of $1,000, or in default thereof be sent to the county jail."

The prisoner heard it with surprise pictured on his countenance, while the old mother by his side bowed her head in her withered hands and wept. Mrs. McClain had not come to court. She had been told that she could not appear as a witness.

DETECTIVE CASON TALKS.

TELLS WHY HE LEFT THE CITY SOME TIME AGO.

Says He Sent His Resignation to the Board of Commissioners the Day Before He Left.

Detective Ed Cason told a Constitution reporter yesterday morning the circumstances of his leaving the city and where he had been.

Mr. Cason says he did not leave the department without giving them notice and that his resignation was in the hands of Chief of Detectives Slaughter the day before he left.

He further states that he did not elope with Mrs. Elrks as was reported. He went only as far as New Orleans with her. Here she still remains while he went on to Texas, working on private business. This private business that took him to Texas brought him back to Mississippi and into Alabama. He was in Montgomery and decided to come home and see his little boy, to whom he is passionately devoted.

Here is what Mr. Cason said yesterday verbatim:

"I went away on a matter of business that does not concern the public. It is true that I accompanied Mrs. Elrks to New Orleans, as she had made arrangements to go there. I suppose she had a right to go to this city as she is a grown woman and is judge of her own actions.

"She is still in New Orleans. There was no elopement about it. It just happened that we were going at the same time. I took the first train out of New Orleans for Texas. Mrs. Elrks is a perfect lady and my relations with her have been those of any man toward a woman whose reputation is untarnished. I have known her since she was fifteen years old and we have always been good friends.

"I will neither deny nor admit that I am engaged to Mrs. Elrks. But this is no business of the public. I am going to continue to go to see her until she makes the objection. When I left Atlanta I did so of my own accord, thinking I had a right to do so. I stated to Captain Slaughter the day before I left that I would never work for the city again and asked him to write out my resignation and send it in. This was said in the presence of my attorney. I then went immediately down into Chief Connolly's office and had a talk with him. I told him I was going to resign and intended to leave the department for good. I was simply disgusted at the way I had been treated and for no other reason I gave my resignation. My treatment by the officers of the department has been very kind. I have nothing but thanks and the kindest feeling toward them.

GUN CLUB SHOOT YESTERDAY.

Fulton Gun Club Had Its Weekly Shoot at the Park.

The Fulton Gun Club had its first shoot at the new grounds at Exposition park yesterday afternoon. The new grounds were splendid for shooting and all of the clubmen were more than pleased with the change.

Heretofore the gun club has been shooting at Lakewood park, but recently the club acquired the privilege of a range at the Piedmont park. The range has been improved and now is the finest in the south. The arrangement for throwing the clay pigeons is the best ever seen here. A new trap on a new principle throws the birds of clay into the air from a small house not far from the transportation building. The birds are thrown out in all directions and the gunners never know where the birds will fly from.

The members of the club are delighted at the new range. The club will continue to have its regular weekly shoots every Thursday.

ONE TAKEN THE OTHER LEFT

Foster Was Bound Over, but McWilliams Was Freed.

The moonshine cases against J. H. McWilliams and J. F. Foster, of Coweta county, yesterday, took quite an unusual turn.

McWilliams is the man who won fame by capturing Tom Delk. He and Foster were brought here last week on the charge of illicit distilling.

Yesterday morning when they showed up in the courtroom they had none of the promised witnesses, and Judge Broyles was naturally surprised. He was much more surprised when Foster got up and said that he was guilty of running the distillery; that McWilliams had nothing to do with it and that he had never seen McWilliams around the still.

This cleared McWilliams, as there was no evidence to prove that Foster was telling an untruth.

At the first hearing of the case the men seemed to be close friends, but yesterday there was an evident effort on the part of each to impress the judge that they disliked each other. Foster, in his testimony, swore that McWilliams was too lazy to work at anything, and McWilliams swore that he had nothing to do with Foster.

GRAND JURY TAKES A HAND

Mr. and Mrs. Knight Were Indicted Yesterday for the Cowhiding.

True bills were returned against Mrs. Dr. T. Knight and her husband yesterday. The grand jury charges that the couple are guilty of assault and battery on account of the cowhiding which was administered to old man A. D. Flowers Tuesday afternoon.

The cowhiding created a sensation at the time and the police made cases against the principals. The evidence shows that Mr. Knight gave his wife the cowhide which she used with effect upon Flowers. Flowers is an aged model maker and the blows came down in torrents upon the unprotected head. The cowhiding was administered it is said, because Flowers made statements about the character of Mrs. Knight. This is denied by Flowers and he says he will prosecute his assailants in the criminal courts when the cases are reached.

GRAND JURY AFTER ATLANTA DOCTORS

Physicians Who Have Not Registered May Be Indicted.

WILL TAKE ACTION NEXT WEEK

Twelve Names Were Yesterday Given to Solicitor Charley Hill.

TRUE BILLS WILL BE PREPARED

Atlanta Society of Medicine Is Investigating the Conduct of Many Young Physicians.

Indictments against nine physicians of Atlanta are being prepared by Solicitor Hill.

Early yesterday morning Andrews & Davies, the attorneys employed by the Atlanta Society of Medicine to investigate alleged irregularities, held a conference with the solicitor general, and as a result the indictments will be presented to the grand jury next week.

Later in the day three additional names were handed the solicitor general and indictments against all those whose names have been furnished will be returned by the grand jury when the evidence in the cases is shown.

As the result of the action which has been taken by the Atlanta Society of Medicine, the physicians of the city have hastily made examination to ascertain whether or not their licenses and diplomas have been registered. In several cases it has been found that a number of the physicians who are charged with having violated the criminal code of the state are really not guilty of any intentional or willful wrong, as they have come to Atlanta from other places where they were previously registered. The law requires, however, that whenever a physician removes from one county to another he shall register with the clerk of the superior court his license. In the event the diploma and license are not registered the law provides that the physician is guilty of a misdemeanor and he is liable to be indicted by the grand jury.

Since the searching investigation was inaugurated the attorneys of the committee having the investigation in charge have been very active.

Many physicians are said to be flagrantly guilty, having become practicing physicians before they graduated from any medical college or were examined by any medical board. In the office of Attorneys Andrews & Davies a large amount of medicines and prescriptions is gathered, and this will be used as evidence against the physicians who gave them. This evidence was secured by a shrewd negro, who was employed by the attorney to secure it.

Many of the doctors who have received the notices from the Atlanta Society of Medicine have called at the office of the attorneys, claiming that they had simply neglected to register. They asked that the charges be withdrawn against them, as they are not guilty of any intentional wrong. The cases, however, will be vigorously prosecuted, it is said, as the law is very strict and the profession does not care to pass over these violations without a thorough investigation should exonerate the alleged violators.

TOSSED THE BAILIFF OUT.

C. H. Dumas Gives Constable Tom Quinn a Warm Reception.

Old man C. H. Dumas is one of the pioneer citizens of this city, and for many years was recognized as a "powerful strong man physically."

Bailiff Tom Quinn, of Judge Landrum's court, was sent head first through a screen door for intruding on the private property of Mr. Dumas yesterday.

As a result of this display of strength Mr. Dumas is placed under a $100 bond for resisting an officer in the performance of his duty.

Bailiff Quinn went to the residence of Mr. Dumas to arrest Mary Dill on a criminal warrant charging her with being a common cheat and swindler. Mr. Dumas met him at the door and when the officer asked for Mary Dill he was informed that she did not work there.

A negro was sent back to the Dumas residence to give the bailiff a signal if she was there. Mr. Dumas appeared on the scene just as Quinn did and asked the officer what he wanted. Quick as a flash Dumas fixed his hands on the officer—one in the rear of the collar and the other just below his coat—and with a mighty effort sent the officer sailing head first through a screen door into the backyard.

The bailiff returned to Judge Landrum's court and took a warrant against Mr. Dumas for resisting an officer in the performance of his duty. Mr. Dumas was arrested and carried before Judge Foute, the case being transferred to this court.

He stated on the stand that his cook had hired to him under the name of Mary Brooks, and that when the officer called for Mary Dill he didn't know who he referred to.

He also stated that the bailiff acted like a man under the influence of drink.

Judge Foute placed Mr. Dumas under a hundred-dollar bond, which was quickly given.

FELL THROUGH THE SHAFT.

Jenkins Filed Suit for Damages on Account of Personal Injuries.

Suit for damages was filed yesterday against Miles & Bradt, the contractors, by D. B. Jenkins, who claims that he was seriously injured while he was wheeling mortar in the construction of the United States postoffice in Savannah.

Jenkins claims that in order to reach the place where the mortar was needed, it was necessary for him to push his wheelbarrow over a plank, which was fifteen or twenty feet from the floor. Jenkins says he fell into the shaft to the floor, sustaining severe injuries. He claims that the contractors are liable for the damages and has employed Glenn & Rountree to represent him in his litigation. The suit is filed in the city court.

SAYS HER HUSBAND DRANK

Mrs. Mamie Morgan Secures a Divorce from B. D. Morgan.

A total divorce was granted Mrs. Mamie Morgan yesterday morning in the superior court and the vows which were made just five years ago at the marriage altar were annulled.

Mrs. Morgan testified that her husband soon began to drink after the marriage and about three years ago he deserted her, presumably going to Texas. She claims that he failed to provide for her and her little boy and that he often took her money and spent it and pawned her jewelry.

She sues for permanent alimony for her son in the sum of $20 per month and asks that the court allow her temporary alimony while the case is pending in court. The jury granted her a total divorce and the alimony petition will come up at a future hearing.

ALDERMEN CONCUR IN COUNCIL'S ACTION

Street Paving Apportionment Sheet Stands as Amended.

HIRSCH WANTED TO CHANGE IT

The Street Committee Will Now Be Free To Take Action.

NORTH AVENUE PAVING ORDINANCE HELD UP

There Will Be No Funds in the Treasury for Paving Purposes Until Apportionment Sheet Is Signed.

The aldermanic board of the general council has concurred in the adoption of the general apportionment sheet as submitted by the finance committee and amended by the council.

An effort was made to change the apportionment for permanent street improvements, specifying what streets shall be improved, but the mover of the question, Alderman Hirsch, was not supported and the board concurred in the sheet without amendment.

This action is the last chapter in the story of the defeat of the finance committee by the street committee in the matter of apportionments for street paving work to be done this year. The money to be so spent is now in the permanent street paving fund and it will be used as the street committee may decide, provided the council supports the committee in its recommendations, and it seems clear that that will be the case.

The committee is said to be favorable to the paving of Auburn avenue beyond the point where the new belgian block paving ends, Butler street, and bids for the work will be advertised for. When the bids are received the committee will then take action on the question.

When the board took up the apportionment sheet yesterday Alderman Hirsch offered an amendment that the sheet read as follows:

For paving Washington street, $17,460.

For paving North avenue, $11,750.

For paving Auburn avenue, $3,000.

For repairing Boulevard and Edgewood avenue, $3,000.

Take away from streets ordinary, $2,000.

Alderman Mitchell Protests.

This amendment brought Alderman Mitchell to his feet to make a protest. He is chairman of the street committee and he declared that the committee needed $2,000 extra for the street ordinary fund, and he said the $2,000 ought not to be taken away from that fund. The fund was already short $2,000 he said, and the amendment would make it short $4,000.

Alderman Woodward said the board had better concur in the apportionment sheet as it came from council. He said the whole sheet should not be held up which would mean delay in the work on public improvements. And it would precipitate a fight between the board and council.

Alderman Rice said the street ordinary fund should not be interfered with. He said he would not vote to pave Auburn avenue this year and favored Edgewood avenue and the Boulevard repairing work in preference to the paving of Auburn.

Alderman Hirsch said Edgewood avenue and the Boulevard are almost impassable, and the streets should be repaired without delay.

Mr. Hirsch's amendment was not seconded and it failed. He then offered an amendment that $4,000 be set aside for repairing the two streets mentioned, but this received no second either.

The apportionment sheet was then concurred in.

North Avenue Ordinance Held Up.

The board held up the ordinance to pave North avenue until the mayor approves the apportionment sheet, there being no funds with which to pay for the work until the apportionment sheet is signed by the mayor.

When the petition of the Atlanta Paper Company was brought up asking for an exemption from taxes on machinery and building, Alderman Rice offered an amendment that the exemption should only apply to new buildings erected by the company and not on any old building it may purchase. He said the company contemplated buying a building and that the exemption should not be allowed on it if such was the case. The amendment was adopted.

The ordinance to pave Porter's alley, the alley in the rear of the Equitable building, at the expense of the city, was held up. It seems that the Equitable Building Company objects to paying a share of the paving expense and they refuse to sign a petition for the work. Other property owners want the work done and are willing to pay a share of it. Mr. Rice said the property owners could force the Equitable company to stand a share of the expense by presenting a proper petition, and the matter was postponed.

MORTGAGE PLACED ON RECORD

Atlanta Gas Company Secures Bonds Which Were Sold in New York.

The Atlanta Gas Company yesterday placed on record in the clerk's office of the superior court a mortgage to secure its issue of $1,500,000 of bonds which were recently placed with the New York Security Company.

The bonds were issued to secure a fund which was used in the improvement of the gas company's plant, and the mortgage covers the property located near Rhodes and Thurmond streets. The bonds are in the denomination of $1,000 each.

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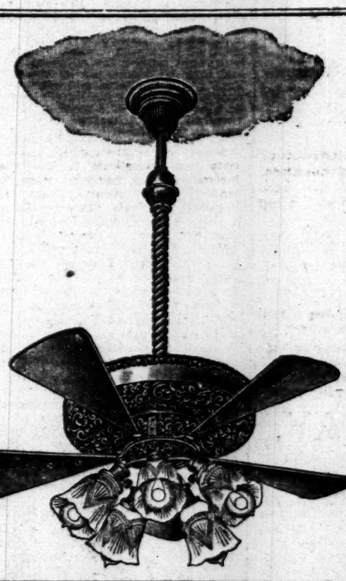
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THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered Thursday, June 10, 1897.

REPORTED FOR THIS PAPER

By Stevens and Graham, Reporters of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

McBride & Co. v. Macon Telegraph Publishing Co. Before Judge Felton. Bibb superior court.

Fish, J.—1. Rejecting the answer to a general and final interrogatory calling upon the witness to state all he knew that would benefit either party is not cause for a new trial when all the material matter covered by the excluded answer has been fully and distinctly brought out in the answers to the precedng interrogatories. If the evidence contained in such answer was of a nature not suggested by any of the other interrogatories, this fact would of itself be a good ground for not allowing the answer to be read in evidence.

2. There was no error upon the trial of an action upon a written contract in allowing the defendant to prove by parol the truth of a plea which alleged in effect that the contract sued on did not contain the agreement actually made between the parties, that the maker was induced to sign by the false and fraudulent representations of the other party as to the contents of the instrument, that those representations were made for the purpose of deceiving the party signing, and the latter, being thus deceived, executed the contract because of such representations and in the belief that they were true.

3. Delay for one or more terms in filing a plea setting up the real defense upon which the defendant in a civil action finally relies and insists, is, where the evidence as to the truth of such plea is conflicting, generally legitimate matter for comment by counsel and may be considered by the jury in the light of all the facts and circumstances in passing upon the merits of such defense. In a case where it is manifestly proper for them to do so, the trial judge should not give an instruction which in effect entirely eliminates such matter from their deliberations; nor is what is said above restricted to those cases only in which the plea so relied upon is inconsistent with the pleas previously filed. In giving the rule herein laid down a practical application, much must necessarily be left to the discretion of the presiding judge, who should take care not to allow the trial to degenerate into an investigation of minor questions which are merely collateral to the main issue, and who should allow the defendant an opportunity to be heard when his conduct in this respect is apparently open to serious attack.

4. In the present case the charge of the court bearing upon the matter above dealt with, in view of the entire record, was inappropriate and erroneous.

Judgment reversed. All the justices concurring, except—

Simmons, C. J., dissenting—By express statute in this state either party to a civil proceeding may "at any stage of the case, as matter of right," amend his pleadings. Civil code, section 5097. This being so, where a defendant, in a proper exercise of his legal right so to do, at the trial amends his original plea by setting up other pertinent matters of defense, the mere fact that some of the grounds of defense thus introduced were not specifically pleaded at the first, but were delayed until a subsequent term of the court, is not a legitimate subject matter of comment by opposing counsel in his argument before the jury. In availing himself of the privilege conferred upon him by law of amending his pleadings "at any stage of the case," a defendant cannot be deemed to have subjected himself to an insidious attack concerning his good faith in thus presenting his defense, for no unfavorable inference can arise against a party so long as he is acting strictly within his legal rights. Inquiry into the reasons attending his failure to urge his full defense in the first instance and upon the first opportunity presented, would introduce into the case a purely collateral issue, calculated rather to confuse than enlighten or aid the jury in determining whether or not his defense as alleged be true, which is the main and paramount issue they are called upon to try. Therefore, where the opposite party has improperly sought to prejudice the minds of the jurors by making unfavorable comments upon the tardiness of the defense set up by the amendment, it is eminently proper for the trial judge to instruct them that this is a matter as to which they are not called upon or authorized to pass, and that they are to look to the pleadings solely for the purpose of ascertaining the issues therein presented for their determination.

Hardeman, Davis & Turner, for plaintiffs in error.

Dessau & Hodges, contra.

Lang v. Macon Construction Company. Before Judge Felton. Bibb superior court.

Cobb, J.—Though an action was begun against an insolvent corporation before a receiver to take charge of its assets had been appointed under the provisions of section 2716 et seq. of the civil code, a judgment rendered in that action after the receiver's appointment was not, in the distribution of funds arising from a sale by him of the corporate assets, entitled to any priority over judgments rendered in favor of unsecured creditors in the equitable proceeding under which such receiver was appointed.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Smith & Jones, for plaintiff in error.

Bacon, Miller & Brunson, Gustin, Guerry & Hall, Anderson & Anderson, Hardeman, Davis & Turner, Hill, Harris & Birch, J. I. Hall, J. L. Hardeman and Dessau & Bartlett, contra.

Central Georgia Land and Lumber Company v. Exchange bank of Macon. Before Judge Ross. City court of Macon.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. One who on his own account engages in the business of purchasing goods for the purpose of filling orders received by him from others, and who in fact fills the same at prices therein specified, looking for his profits to the difference between what he pays and what he receives in these transactions, is not, though in each instance the order is received before a purchase is made, the agent of the persons by whom the orders are given, but an independent dealer buying and selling in his own behalf.

2. Although such a dealer may have arranged generally with a bank to pay for all goods purchased by him in the course of such a business, upon an express agreement that upon so doing the bank was to have possession of and title to such goods until reimbursed for its advances by the payment of drafts drawn in its favor by the dealer upon his customers, the bank to honor his checks for the purchase money, charging him therewith and crediting him the proceeds of the drafts, yet where in a particular instance a purchase was made and the goods delivered to the dealer himself, the bank paying the price thereof upon his check without having obtained either actual or constructive possession of the goods or having had any dealings with the seller, the title passed to the dealer and the goods became subject to an existing judgment against him as against a claim by the bank.

3. This case differs from that of Tuttle et al. v. Exchange bank, 90 Ga. 653, and is not controlled by the decision therein rendered.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Washington Dessau and Robert Hodges, for plaintiff in error.

Bacon, Miller & Brunson, contra.

Beach v. Lattner. Before Judge Kimsey. Hall superior court.

Little, J.—1. Where a deed executed as security for the payment of a promissory note is assailed as usurious, the usury alleged to have been taken consisting of a certain bonus paid by the payee to the maker of the note in excess of the lawful rate of interest, and a third person to whom the note and security deed are transferred seeks to uphold the transaction by showing that such third person was the real lender and that the payee of the note was a mere intermediary, the bonus exacted being by way of compensation to the latter and in no manner participated in by the former, the question of usury depends upon whether such third person was in fact the real lender; and upon this issue of fact, a recital in the conveyance by which the security deed is assigned to such third person, to the effect that she was a purchaser of such note and security from the alleged intermediary, affords such evidence as would support a finding by a jury that the true relation to the transaction was that of purchaser of the note and deed from the nominal payee, and that the latter was the original lender; so that as a consequence, the transaction resulting in the execution of the security deed was usurious.

2. A grantee in a security deed tainted with usury cannot, as against the maker thereof, convey a good title even to a person who takes bona fide, before maturity, for value and without notice of the fact of usury.

3. While the right to amend pleadings may, subject to such terms as the judge may properly impose, be exercised at any stage of the case and even after the time when the jury has retired to make up their verdict, yet where an amendment to an answer setting up a new and distinct ground of defense is at such time merely filed and allowed, but never submitted to or acted upon by them, and no request to that effect is made, such amendment should not be considered in testing the legality or validity of the verdict and judgment.

4. Though the application of the well settled rule that the maker of a deed given to secure the payment of a promissory note tainted with usury is not, without paying or tendering the principal and lawful interest due thereon, entitled to an equitable decree for a cancellation of the deed, would have defeated the plaintiff in the present case, if the defendants had made the proper defense in due time, yet as this was not done and the cause was tried and determined exclusively upon another issue, the verdict and judgment, allowing the plaintiff the equitable relief prayed for, may lawfully stand.

5. Taking into view the entire record, a result authorized by the pleadings and evidence as they stood when the verdict was returned was reached, and therefore no good reason for reversing the judgment below appears.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Anderson, Anderson & Grace, G. H. Prior and L. D. Puckett, for plaintiff in error.

H. H. Dean, Boyd & Lilly and C. D. Phillips, contra.

Cheney v. Thompson Hiles Co. Before Judge Harris. City court of Floyd county.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. Where an indorser for value of promissory note was properly sued as such, but at the trial the plaintiff filed an amendment to his petition, which in effect alleged that the defendant was not liable as indorser but had in the first instance signed the note as a surety thereon, and a verdict was thereupon rendered in the plaintiff's favor, it will not be set aside merely because of this unnecessary and inappropriate change in the plaintiff's pleadings; the record disclosing beyond doubt that there was no meritorious defense of which the defendant, in either relation to the paper sued on, could have availed himself.

2. Inasmuch, however, as the defendant had, in perfect strictness, a right to be sued and to have a judgment rendered against him in the exact capacity in which he actually contracted, direction is given that the declaration be restored to its original form by entering an order striking the amendment to the same.

3. Except as to the matter dealt with above, no question of material consequence is presented for determination in the present case.

Judgment affirmed, with direction. All concurring.

C. A. Thornwell, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance contra.

Hightower et al. v. Brazeal et al. Before Judge Hart. Laurens superior court.

Fish, J.—1. Under an order passed in term, setting a motion for a new trial for a hearing on a day named in vacation, "or such other time as the court may hereafter fix," and directing that the motion "be heard at chambers, and that movants have until the hearing to make out and perfect their brief of evidence and file the same without prejudice, and that at the said hearing all things may be done to all intents and purposes as if the said case was heard and determined at and during the present term of court," the movant had, until the hearing actually took place, the right to present a brief of evidence and have the same approved and filed.

2. Accordingly, there was no error at the next term in approving and allowing to be filed a brief of evidence then presented, nor in passing another order setting the motion for a hearing upon a subsequent day in vacation.

3. This being the first grant of a new trial, the case falls within the general rule which has been so repeatedly announced by this court.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

John M. Stubbs, Roberts & Burch, Z. D. Harrison, H. C. Peeples, and Anderson, Felder & Davis, for plaintiffs in error.

J. H. Martin, G. W. Jordan and A. C. Pate, contra.

Haug v. Riley, administrator. Before Judge Hart. Baldwin superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. It is, on the trial of an action upon a promissory note after showing the loss or destruction thereof, competent to prove by parole that a paper attached as an exhibit to the plaintiff's declaration is a true and correct copy of the lost original. In the present case, the court properly allowed proof of the contents of the instrument declared upon over objection that the same was not, and had never been, "an office paper," and that the alleged copy thereof showed "only one credit of $60, while the allegations in the declaration admitted and allowed four credits amounting to $140."

2. The indorsee of a negotiable promissory note has a right, as the legal holder thereof, to institute a suit thereon in his own name, notwithstanding the fact that before bringing his action he had, by a written assignment, not indorsed on the note itself, but on a separate paper, transferred the note to another as collateral security, who subsequently surrendered the note to him merely for the purpose of collection; and nothing more appearing the plaintiff will be entitled to recover.

3. A negotiable promissory note, payable at bank, does not become due until the last day of grace; and one to whom such an instrument is indorsed and transferred on the second day of grace takes the same before maturity, and will be presumed to have been a bona fide purchaser for value.

4. Even where such a note is before maturity actually paid by the maker to the payee, and by the former again put in circulation, as against one signing as joint principal, but who is in fact a surety only, such a purchaser will nevertheless be protected.

5. In view of the evidence submitted on the trial of the present case, a verdict for the plaintiff was the only legal result which could have been reached, and the court did not err in directing the jury to find in his favor.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

D. B. Sanford and Whitfield & Allen, for plaintiff in error.

J. D. Howard and Roberts & Pottle, contra.

Baldwin Fertilizer Company v. Merritt. Before Judge Sheffield. Early superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—Where an application for a homestead described the land sought to be exempted as being situated in the northwest corner of a specified lot, and the county surveyor returned a plat of the land to be set apart, showing that it was located in the northwest corner of that lot, together with an affidavit averring that he had made the survey and plat in obedience to an order from the ordinary, but stating further that the homestead platted was in the northeast corner of the designated lot, it manifestly appears that the use in the affidavit of the word "northeast" instead of the word "northwest" was a mere clerical error; and the trial judge properly held that the homestead papers were admissible in evidence.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

R. H. Sheffield, for plaintiff in error.

R. H. Powell & Son, contra.

Kiser & Co. v. Dozier. Before Judge Sheffield. Randolph superior court.

Fish, J.—1. Property purchased by the head of a family and paid for exclusively with the income of the homestead may, for most purposes, be regarded and treated as an addition to the corpus of the homestead estate.

2. If, however, the head of a family purchases property and pays for the same partly with such income and partly with means derived from another and independent source, taking the title to himself individually and afterwards conveying such property to himself as the head of his family, this property does not become an absolute addition to the homestead, nor does the latter conveyance operate to vest in the head of the family, as such, a legal title which will support an ordinary claim unaided by equitable pleading. Upon such pleadings supported by evidence there might be an equitable apportionment or partition of the newly acquired property, so as to add to the homestead what fairly belonged to it and leave the balance subject to levy and sale.

3. Where the main issue in a claim case was whether or not the property levied upon had been paid for exclusively with the rents, issues and profits of a homestead, it was error to exclude notes and mortgages given to various persons by the head of the family, who was the claimant, these documents having some relevancy upon this issue, and also tending to negative the claimant's testimony that the property in question had been paid for entirely with the income of the homestead.

4. One of the contentions of the plaintiffs in execution being that the claimant had, shortly before the rendition of the judgment they were seeking to enforce, conveyed the property in dispute to himself as the head of a family, with intent to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, it was, in view of all the evidence introduced at the trial, the duty of the court to submit to the jury the issue of fraud thus presented, and omitting to do so was erroneous. It was also, in this connection, erroneous to exclude evidence showing the value of the property conveyel by the claimant to himself as such head of a family.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

W. D. Kiddoo, Hood & Moye, Harrison & Bryan, for plaintiffs in error.

J. H. Guerry and W. C. Worrill, contra.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 38. Argument concluded.

Nos. 39 and 40. D. R. Wilder, administrator, v. Rebecca H. Holland et al. Argued.

Nos. 41 and 42. Previously disposed of.

o. 43. Passed to heel of the circuit.

No. 44. A. R. Mallory et al. v. Mrs. S. J. Purtell. Submitted.

No. 45. A. R. Safford v. Scottish American Mortgage Co. et al. Argued.

No. 46. Hammack, Lucas & Co. v. C. J. Simmons. Argued.

No. 47. McMillan et al. v. Equitable Loan and Security Co. Argued.

Four cases of this circuit remain to be argued.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

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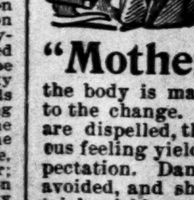
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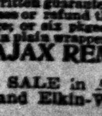
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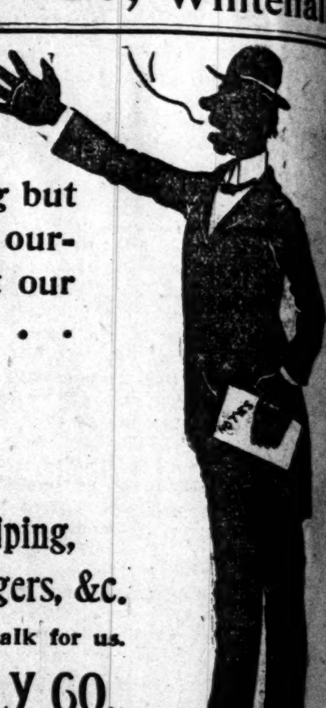
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RAILWAY :-: SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	†16	Brunswick	[illegible]
135	Washington	5 10 am	†16	Columbus, Ga	[illegible]
†13	Jacksonville	7 20 am	†35	Greenville	[illegible]
†26	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	†13	Nashville	[illegible]
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	†12	Richmond	[illegible]
†27	Columbus	10 10 am	†6	Macon	[illegible]
†19	Fort Valley	10 20 am	†38	Washington	[illegible]
†9	Macon	11 10 am	†9	Louisville	[illegible]
†38	Birmingham	11 30 am	†10	Macon	[illegible]
†10	Louisville	11 40 pm	†37	Birmingham	[illegible]
†37	Washington	3 55 pm	†30	Fort Valley	[illegible]
†15	Jacksonville	7 45 pm	†18	Mt. Airy	[illegible]
†14	Cincinnati	8 05 pm	†28	Columbus	[illegible]
†11	Richmond	9 30 pm	†25	Tallapoosa	[illegible]
†29	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	†14	Jacksonville	[illegible]
†36	Gr'nv'le, Miss.	10 45 pm		Chattanooga	[illegible]
			†36	Washington	[illegible]

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Hapeville	6 45 am	100	Hapeville	[illegible]
†[illegible]	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville	[illegible]
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	†[illegible]	Savannah	[illegible]
107	Hapeville	9 45 am	104	Hapeville	[illegible]
[illegible]11	Macon	11 20 am	108	Hapeville	[illegible]
111	Hapeville	[illegible] 00 pm	110	Hapeville	[illegible]
113	Hapeville	[illegible] 00 pm	†12	Macon	[illegible]
117	Hapeville	[illegible] 10 pm	112	Hapeville	[illegible]
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville	[illegible]
†1	Savannah	7 35 pm	†	Savannah	[illegible]
‡117	Hapeville	10 25 am	‡116	Hapeville	[illegible]
‡119	Hapeville	2 20 pm	‡118	Hapeville	[illegible]

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Nashville	8 05 am	†2	Nashville	[illegible]
73	Rome	8 40 am	†71	Chattanooga	[illegible]
70	Chattanooga	10 35 am	72	Rome	[illegible]
†1	Nashville	7 30 pm	†4	Nashville	[illegible]

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†38	Montgomery	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery	[illegible]
†34	Selma	6 45 pm	†33	Montgomery	[illegible]
†36	Selma	11 30 pm	†37	Selma	[illegible]
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	[illegible]
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	[illegible]
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	[illegible]
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	[illegible]
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	[illegible]
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	[illegible]
24	College Park	7 45 pm	23	Palmetto	[illegible]
26	Palmetto	8 25 pm	25	College Park	[illegible]
28	College Park	11 00 pm	27	Newnan	[illegible]
†30	Newnan	10 20 am	†29	Newnan	[illegible]

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28 will [illegible] at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Augusta	5 00 am	†2	Augusta	[illegible]
9	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta	[illegible]
†1	Augusta	1 15 pm	10	Covington	[illegible]
†27	Augusta	8 20 pm	†4	Augusta	[illegible]

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington	12 00 [illegible]
†403	Washington	2 50 pm	†38	Norfolk	7 50 [illegible]

Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. to Marietta.)

Knoxville..........7 30pm | Knoxville..........8 15am

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